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THE Bombay Gazette.

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MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 55,007—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.		Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
16th	April.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd	,,	MANTUA	10885	......	...
30th	,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th	May.	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
14th	,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
21st	,,	EGYPT	7912	......	...
28th	,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
4th	June.	INDIA	7911	......	...
11th	,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
18th	,,	HIMALAYA	6898	......	...
25th	,,	DEVANHA	8092	PERSIA	7951
2nd	July	OCEANA	6610	......	...
9th	,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
16th	,,	ARABIA	7903	......	...
23rd	,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA.	10512
30th	,,	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	Month.	Port.
Spanish Prince	due 23rd April	Philadelphia and New York.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
C City of Glasgow	6457	...	April 15 1910
B City of Madras	4684	...	,, 21 ,,
†C City of Calcutta	7512	Apr. 25 1910	,, 22 ,,
B Walton Hall	4932	,, 25 ,,	May 5 ,,
C City of Manchester	5554	...	,, 7 ,,
C Trafford Hall	5321	May 24 ,,	...
C City of Karachi	5557	...	,, 31 ,,
A City of Benares	6738	...	June 15 ,,

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

† Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabins.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILING, 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay.
a C City of York	7705	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept. 1910.
*C City of Glasgow	6457	17th Sept. ,,	10th Oct. ,,
a C City of Calcutta	7512	22nd ,, ,,	15th ,, ,,

* Via Marseilles or Naples. a Via Naples.

JOINT SERVICE
IN CONNECTION WITH
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
TO MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

By Steamer of CITY and HALL LINES from Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Suez or Port Said, thence by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD Steamer from Alexandria to Naples and Marseilles, or by Norddeutscher Lloyd from Port Said to Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.

The cost of the Railway Journey from Suez to Port Said or from Suez to Alexandria, as well as maintenance in Egypt until arrival of Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamer, are not included in Fares.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM KARACHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent.		First Class.	Second Class.
		Rs.	Rs.
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Naples	Single	525	390
	Return	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Marseilles or Genoa	Single	525	390
	Return	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven	Single	550	420
	Return	885	640

For passage and further particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. E. I. Bates and Son's Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., AGENTS.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
DUMRA	1,635	Thur. 14th Apr.	9 a. m.	C Mandvi.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 15th Apr.	6 a. m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 18th Apr.	11 a.m.	P.D. & C.M.*

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,635 tons, on Thursday, 14th April, sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on Monday, 18th April, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER, sailing on or about the 23rd April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

13th April, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnan	14th Apr, 1910.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	7th July ,,
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	4th Augt ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnan	1st Sept. ,,
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	29th Sept. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	4,130	x	22nd April 1910.
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	20th May ,,

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
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BERTHS	Carefully selected.
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th April
AFRICA	4720	E. Seberich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4283	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
KORRBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
NIPPON	6350	E. Tarabocchia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7588	G. Raicich	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	& 500*
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675	,, 750*
Single Class to London	,, 545	,, 635*
Single Class to London and back	,, 836	,, 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350	
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525	
Intermediate Class to London	,, 445	
Intermediate Class to London and back	,, 715	

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
Single Class to London	,, 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

EXTRA SAILINGS.

The s. s. "Gastein" will sail about 25th April from Bombay direct for Trieste.

Fares to Trieste or Venice.
Rs. 450, and Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

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Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
F. FERDINAND	B. Cobol	3040	23rd April 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
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A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS :

The Hon'ble Sir SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
Sir COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
3, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Karachi
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping (Perak)
Ipoh (Perak),
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Klang (F. M. States,)
Kwala Lumpor (Do.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manilla
Cebu (Philippines)
Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Seremban (F. M States.)
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,, 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Dairen (Dairy)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien Mukden
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun Port Arthur
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKER :—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

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MAHABLESHWAR SEASON.

The "Polkey" Series of Acetylene and Kerosine headlights give a perfect beam of light and a maximum of illumination on the road to Mahableshwar or elsewhere.

SPECIALLY MADE FOR INDIA.

THE "SAMPSON"
Acetlylene Motor Head Light (Patented)
2,085 Certified Candle Power.
No. 1 SERIES.

For Large Cars, with Projecting Bell Front. With separate Generator.

	£	s.	d.
Nickel Plated, without Generator	£6	10	0
Brass ,, ,,	6	0	0
Generator, Brass	4	12	0

Reflector, thick Sterling Silver rolled on to Copper.

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527 Candle Power.

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Nickel Plated on brass, with side fittings	£8	0	0
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New Pattern "Polkey"
CHIMNEY MOTOR SIDE LIGHT.
Burning Kerosine.
No. 1 SERIES WITH CHIMNEYS.

	Per pair.		
Nickel Plated	£4	16	0
Brass Polished	3	10	0

No. 2 SERIES, CHIMNEYLESS.
Simple, Powerful, Reliable.
Perfectly Wind and Rain Proof.
FOR FAST CARS.

Nickel Plated	per pair	£4	10	0
Brass Polished	,,	4	0	0

Fixed Oil Container, with Outside Feed Screw.

"POLKEY" TAIL LIGHT.
Burning Kerosine.
One White and one Red Light.

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Nickel Plated	£1	13	6
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BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKS.

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HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY

BRANCHES :
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore
Tuticorin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy
Newera-Eliya.
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Entebbe

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

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BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
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PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
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WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	,, 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	,, 3,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA.
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

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DHANBAID IRON WORKS AGENCY,

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BOMBAY.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
BRASS - - - - -
AND - - - - - -
IRON CASTINGS -
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
EXECUTED AT LOWEST RATES.

Orders from Mills, Factories, and Building Contractors, have careful attention with our prompt despatch of goods.

Designs and estimates furnished on application.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial, 3-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST GERMAN SAUSAGES.

METTWURST (Pork Sausage)	In 1 lb. Tins RS. 1-8 Per Tin.
FUNGENWURST (Tongue Sausage)	
LEBERWURST (Liver Sausage)	
CERVELATWURST (Smoked Sausage in Bladder)	
FRANKFURTER WURSTE (Small Frankfort Sausages)	
TRUFFEL-LEBERWURST (Strassburg Sausage)	Rs. 1-12

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

The New **BUDGET** says **SMOKE** the **BEST** quality and **LESS** quantity.

The following High Class Brands are now Realising the above fact.

DUTCH HAVANAS.

MIGNOT & DE BLOCK'S.

			Rs.	A.
El Aliento, Par Excellence,	per	50	7	8
El Balcon, Deliciosos	,,	50	6	8
La Arena, Brevas Fimas	,,	50	6	0
La Silvira, Especials	,,	50	5	12
La Crema, Matinees	,,	50	5	4
La Simpatica, Flor Fina	,,	100	8	0
Flor de Cintra, Silver Foiled,	,,	25	4	0

POPULAR BRANDS.

			Rs.	A.
La Costa Brazileros	per	50	6	0
Young American	,,	50	6	0
Perfectos Extra	,,	50	4	0
Alicante, Ceylon's Favorite	,,	50	3	8
Spotted Dogs, Merriman's	,,	100	8	0
,, ,, Neuberg & Co's	,,	50	4	0
Odalisca, Victorias	,,	25	2	8

Inquiries Solicited from Clubs and Messes. Discount on quantities.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA. **D. MERWAN & CO.,** 42, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE
RATES AND CONDITIONS
OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the
ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be assured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and - -
Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit of Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases
Chester	125°	,, ,,
Monkey	125°	,, ,,
Elephant	in tins and bulk.	

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, delivery.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

S. S. "STANLEY HALL."

ARRIVED on the 13th April, 1910.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCKS. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & CO.),
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 13th April, 1910.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 18th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have, THIS DAY, REMOVED our Office to FORBES' BUILDING, Home Street.

FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL & CO., LD.

Bombay, 13th April, 1910.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 104-110, Cochin Street, Frere Road, on THURSDAY, 14th April, 1910, at 4 P.M. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1909.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect a Chirman of the Board for the ensuing year.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 6th April, 1910.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th April to 14th April, 1910, both days inclusive.

THE AKBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—THE THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of April, 1910, at 2-45 P. M. (Standard Time), at the Company's Registered Office, No. 10, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1909.

II.—To declare a Dividend.

III.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Shavaksha Cowasjee Dinsha Adenwalla, made by the Board as a Director in place of Mr. Hajeebhoy Lalljee, deceased.

IV.—To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

V.—To appoint two Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

VI.—To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HAJEEBHOY LALLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 10, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 2nd April, 1910.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th instant to 3rd Proximo (both days inclusive).

NOTICE is also hereby given that an EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at No. 10, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of April, 1910 immediately after the termination of the Ordinary General Meeting of the Company convened for WEDNESDAY, at 2-45 P. M., to pass and consider the Resolutions which have been already circulated amongst the Shareholders along with the Accounts and Directors' Report for 1909.

By Order of the Board,
HAJEEBHOY LALLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1910.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of April, 1910, at 4-30 P. M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up to 31st December, 1909.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Chunilal Vijbhucundas.
4. To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December 1910 and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th to 25th April, 1910, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 30th March, 1910.

WANTED.

FOR the Office of the Principal Port Officer, Burma, Rangoon, a 2nd ASSISTANT PORT OFFICER, Salary Rs. 500 (five hundred). The appointment is pensionable.

QUALIFICATIONS.—The applicant must possess a Board of Trade Master's Certificate and must have been in command of a sea-going vessel.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 30th April, 1910.

The selected candidate will be on probation for six months after which period if he has given satisfaction in the discharge of his duties he will be confirmed in the appointment.

GEO. A. ROSE, Commander R.I.M.,
Principal Port Officer,
Burma, Rangoon.

Rangoon, 24th March, 1910.

WANTED.

A SUPERINTENDENT for the Maternity Hospital, Burma Branch, COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND, Rangoon.

Applicants must have British qualifications in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery. They must undertake to qualify in the Burmese Language (Lower Standard) within one year from date of appointment.

The successful applicant will be required to sign an agreement for 4 years.

Salary offered Rs. 400 per mensem rising to Rs. 500 by annual increments of Rs. 25 with free residence. Private practice not allowed.

Any further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

H. W. WATTS,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
Countess of Dufferin's Fund,
Rangoon.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE GOLD MOHUR MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 20 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the year ending 31st December, 1909, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 49-51, Apollo Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 25th Instant, to those Shareholders whose names appear this day on the Register, on production of Share Certificates.

TULLOCKCHUND & SHAPOORJEE,
Bombay, 13th April, 1910. Agents.

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th to 27th April, 1910, both days inclusive.

For the Bombay Company, Limited,
H. C. WRIGHT,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 13th April, 1910.

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rupees sixty and a Bonus of Rupees forty per Share, for the year ended 31st December, 1909, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY the 20th April, 1910, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Wallace Street, between the hours of 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. (Standard Time), to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders, on the 13th April, 1910, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 14th to 27th April, 1910, both days inclusive.

For the Bombay Company, Limited,
H. C. WRIGHT,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,

Bombay, 13th April, 1910.

ALBERT VICTOR COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,

(FOR ALL COMMUNITIES)

MATHERAN.

COMPARISON IS THE TRUE TEST OF BEST QUALITY.

Separate Billiard Saloon and Restaurant on the Premises.

THIS COMMODIOUS HOTEL contains 25 Bed-rooms with tiled flooring, each 14 × 16 feet, with a front verandah 12 feet wide. Every Bed-room has its own Bath-room and Dressing Room with tiled flooring. The Hotel consists of several detached Bungalows suitable for families. It is situated in a large shady compound, commanding a beautiful westerly view. A separate Bungalow, known as the "Wilderness," is specially fitted up for Princes and Nabobs.

Please apply for Terms for Board and Lodging, &c., to

E. K. KHAN,
Proprietor.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 8 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	6 8 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	5 0 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 12 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 3 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

THE TEST OF TIME.

TIME tries everything and the fittest survives. A brand that has been in the Market for 20 years and is still the favorite, must be good; it has stood the test of time. Huntly Blend is that brand. It is the best Scotch Whisky and costs only Rs. 2-6. Try it.

BRANDIES.

Shipped by T. HINE & Co.,
COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)

T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(of very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 120

T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 62

T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 50

Sole Agents for India:—

CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

SATURDAY, 16TH APRIL
at the

EMPIRE THEATRE.

OPENING NIGHT,
BANDMANN COMEDY CO.
including
MR. HENRY DALLAS.
Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
Mr. PREEDY & the COUNTESS.

Monday 18th April	THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Tuesday, 19th April	QUO VADIS The successful rival to the Sign of the Cross.
Wednesday, 20th April.	By special desire, THE WALLS OF JERICHO.
In aid of the	INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION
Thursday, 21st April	OTHELLO. POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT.
Friday, 22nd April.	A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE.

Prices, Rs. 5, 3, 1. Boxes, Rs. 50, 40, 30.
Plan now open at S. ROSE & Co.
Doors Open at 9. Commences at 9-30.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
THIS WEEK'S
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

1. A wedding amongst the Rag and Bone Merchants.
2. Skying Competition in Zardoneicehia, 1910.
3. A Storm on the Blue Coast Italia.
4. The Cursed hand.
5. Great expectations from Uncle.
6. Charlotte Corday.
7. Foolshead wants to marry the Govnor's Daughter.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

"LADY HUNTWORTH'S EXPERIMENT"

BY R. C. CARTON,
Will be presented under the direction of
MRS. HARRY BARLOW,
By a Company of Amateurs including Mrs. and Miss Dimmock, Mrs. Percival, Miss Sells, Captain C. T. Davis, Captain G. A. Sullivan, Mr. H. Stanley Kent, Mr. E. Bolus, I.C.S., Mr. Malcolm Hogg and Master C. Netscher.
In aid of ST. PETER'S (MAZAGON) CHURCH BUILDING FUND
AT THE
EMPIRE THEATRE
(Kindly lent for the occasion)
TO-NIGHT,
THURSDAY, APRIL 14TH AT 9-30 P. M.

Tickets—Stalls (1st three rows) and Dress Circle (1st row), Rs. 5; others, Rs. 4, Rs. 2; Gallery, Re. 1, at MESSRS. ROSE & Co.

NOVELTY THEATRE

The MARRYMAKERS will put on a complete CHANGE of SONGS and DANCES TO-NIGHT, and as most of the members are extremely catchy we feel sure there will be a big attendance.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, | CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

THE MERRY-MAKERS
THE MERRY-MAKERS
THE MERRY-MAKERS
THE MERRY-MAKERS
THE MERRY-MAKERS
THE MERRY-MAKERS
AND ZENO
THE POPULAR FAVOURITE
COMBINED with the
NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH
7 to 8-30; 10 to 11-30 P. M.
POPULAR PRICES.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.,
CALCUTTA & BOMBAY
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., COLOMBO.
and all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

HOW to obtain a good SECOND-HAND CAR.—Buy your Car after consulting us. We have Cars of almost all the makes in stock.—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Humum Street, Fort.

AN INVITATION.—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3⅞d. to 1s. 4 3/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Mechines are proved satisfactory in all respects: They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply No. 404, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS {
STEEL BEAMS
STEEL ANGLES
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CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

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King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

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By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

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(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

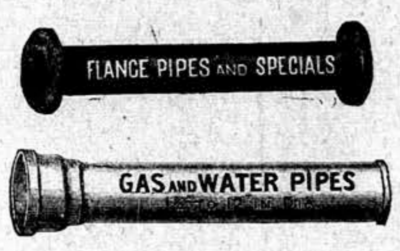
Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES:
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for
over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

GARLICK & Co.

SUPPLIES AT SPECIALLY LOW RATES,
CAST IRON FLANGED & SPIGOT & SOCKET PIPES,
BLACK, GALVANISED AND STEAM PIPES,
SLUICE VALVES, COCKS, PIGLEAD, ETC.,



JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

PEARSE & CO.,

Apollo Street,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.

LEADING CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS & BAKERS.

Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinner.	STEAM BAKERY,	Kiln-dried Flour, The Best Household Flour in 7 lb. tins.
Dinner-a la-Carte.	MARINE LANE.	Cabin and Crew Biscuits.
Select Bill of Fare. Best Wines and Spirits.	BREAD BAKED TWICE A DAY.	Prices on Application.

STANDING REPUTATION
OVER 37 YEARS.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

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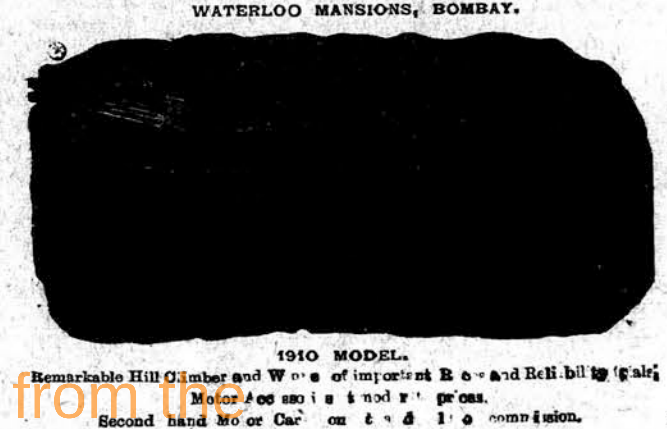
ELECTRICAL, MECHANICAL AND MOTOR CAR ENGINEERS,
WATERLOO MANSIONS, BOMBAY.



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Remarkable Hill Climber and W[illegible] of important R[illegible] and Reliability [illegible]
Motor Accessories [illegible] prices.
Second hand Motor Car [illegible] commission.
Repairs to all types [illegible] undertaken.
TRAINING OF CHAUFEURS A SPECIALITY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

AN ACCOUNTANT. Salary 50 per mensem. Applications accompanied by testimonials will be received upto the 18th instant.

W. F. STUART-MENTETH, M.I.E.E.,
Electrical Engineer,
Public Works Department.

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED DRAUGHTSMAN. Salary 70 rising to 80 per mensem. Applications accompanied by testimonials will be received up to the 18th instant.

W. F. STUART-MENTETH, M.I.E.E.,
Electrical Engineer,
Public Works Department.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.
Situated in KHURSHEDJEE SUKHLAJEE STREET.

Under instructions from the mortgagee Multan Tahilram Girdharidas and on account and at risk of the mortgagor Essoofali Kadibhai Mithaiwala and by virtue of the power of sale conferred in the Indenture of mortgage, dated 3rd November, 1909, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 15th Inst., at 4 p.m., the following landed property on the premises.

All that piece of land together with the messuages, tenements or dwellinghouse standing thereon situated in Khurshedjee Sukhlajee Street, in the town and island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 23 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the north by the property leased to Amiroodin Mahomed Hoosein, on the south by Government land, on the east by the property leased to Amiroodin Mahomed Hoosein and on the west by the property leased to Piroo Raghoo, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16934, Old Survey No. 4629, and New Survey No. 5/5745, and by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 839, and Street No. 2.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th April, 1910.

INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1910.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed £18,916,000
Total Revenue for 1908 exceeded. £4,070,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE ....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE

RESULTS FOR 1908.

New Policies issued (net)	...5,890 for	£. 1,819,377
New Premiums (1908)	...	" 81,349
Annual Income	...	" 1,406,762
Assets	...	" 10,038,723

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances with or without Medical Examination, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, April 12.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent.	... 81 1-4 unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25·24—0-1/2
Rentes 3 per cent... ...	... 98 3/4 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London	... 20·49 1/2—0 1-2
Bar Silver Spot... ...	... 24 7/16+1-16
Do. 2 months hence ...	... 24 7/16+1/16
Closing Tone of Silver.—Firm.	
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent	... 63 1-4 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 dst. (Bank buying rate) ...	... 1-3-15 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 17th April, 1910.	
Amount paid into the Bank of England about ...	£ 200,000
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ...	... 95 7/3 +1-8
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	... 3 15/16 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 3/4 unchgd
Do. Fine trade bills 3 months	4 1/4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4 1/2 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)... ...	... 77·9 unchgd.
Interest day to day loans...	... 2 3-4—1/2
Do. of day market loans	... 3 1/2 unchgd

MANCHESTER, April 12.

COTTON.

Total day's Sales at Liverpool	... 7,600 Bales.
Do. day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	1,000
Do. day's Sales of East Indian ...	150
Do. day's Imports ...	... 23,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot.	—Moderate demand; steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures	—Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market	... Steady.
Mid Americans	... 7·91—2
Egyptian F. G. F.	...15 13-16—1/8

Cotton Delivery	A.-M.	M. J.	J.-J.
	7·52	7·61	7·56
	—2	—2	—2
Mid Uplands	J.-A.	A.-S	S.-O.
	7·51	7·22	6·83
G. O. C.	—2	—1	—1
	O.-N.	N. D.	D.-J.
Liverpool	6·64	6·57	6·55
	—1	—1	—1

Sales increased yesterday by 1,000 bales.

Grey Shirtings, 41/42 in. by 38 yds 16-15 at 8·2 1-2

Do. 44 in. by 38/38 1-2 yds at 8·9 1-2

White Shirtings 40/41 in. by 40 yds 18 square at 9·7 1/2

Do. Nainsooks 48 in. by 19 yds 28 by 21 at 6·4 1/2

40s Banner Mill Twist ...	11 3-8
George Mayalls Yarn ...	11 1-4

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 12.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	18,000
Do. Last year	22,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	15,000
Do. Exports to Continent... ...	7,000

Futures at New York......

May 14·88 +15

Do at New York......

July 14·51 + 8

Advanced on favourable cables and on bull support and short covering.

Spot Cotton at New York ...	... 15·20+20
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	... 8 1-2 unchgd
Demand Bills	4·87 5/8—1/8
Silver Commercial Bars ...	... 53 1/8 + 1/8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	... 14 5-8unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	... Steady.
Futures at New Orleans ...	—May 14·45+7
Do. at New Orleans ...	...July 14·52+8

LONDON, April 12.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 62

Do. Argentine (La Plata) months—Apl.-May.

Do. Argentine (La Plata) Ports—Hamburg.

Do. Argentine (La Plata) Buyers, Sellers, &c Buyers.

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

New South Wales... ... ... 39 1-4

Months—March.

Buyers, etc.—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs.—C. I. F.... 38

Do. Months—May-June.

Do. Name of Port—London.

Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Buyers.

Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I F. 37 1-2

Do. Months—May-June.

Do. Name of Ports—London.

Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Buyers.

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship 47 3-4

Do. Months—April-May.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.

Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers

Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore ... 42 1-4

Do. Months—April-May.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.

Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Done.

Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.

Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 65 1-4

Do. Months—May-June.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.

Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.

Tone of Linseed—Firm.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 12-3 Sellers.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags, ... 17-6

Months of Shipment, May-Aug.—Sellers

Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

METAL.

Copper Braziers	— £ 67 3-4
Yellow Metal	... d 6 1-16
Tin Plates J. C. Coke 14 by 20 112 Sheets per box weighing 90 lbs C. I. F. Bombay... ...	......
Bar Iron Belgian Ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp	......
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 guage G. O. B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool	...11 7 6
Basic Steel Bars F. O. B. Antwerp ...	......

FREIGHT.

Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—9-3

NEILL BROTHERS REPORT.

Our circular is bullish, supplies are inadequate and weather is improving.

ARRIVALS.

"Hillfern," "Ernest" and "Simons".

BOMBAY, April 13.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 3-32d. for T. T., 1s. 4 1-8d. for demand and 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight.

We quote:—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready	... 1s. 4 3-32d.
D. D. Mail	... 1s. 4 1/8d.
T. T. Forward	... 1s. 4 1-32d.May
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready ...	... 1s. 4 5/32d.
Credits 3 m/s ,, ...	... 1s. 4 11-32d.
,, ,, Forward ...	1s. 4 1-4d. 15 June
,, 6 m/s Ready ...	... 1s. 4 15/32d
France 3 m/s ,, ...	... 171 1/2
Marks 3 m/s ,, ...	... 139 1/2
60 d/s. Hongkong ...	... 130 1/2
,, Shanghai ...	... 175 1-4
,, Japan ..	... 149

The market is firm.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper Market is quiet; the rates have declined from Rs. 94-7 and Rs. 94-8 to Rs. 94-6 and Rs. 94-7 for ready and forward respectively and closed at the opening rates.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was 1-16 up both for ready and forward and New York was also 1-8 up.

Our market opened at Rs. 71-8-0. The London market having advanced and tone being firm, our market remained firm. One of the known banks is buying continually. The London market is advancing daily, hence bears fighting shy of the Bulls are buying more and forward advanced at the close to Rs. 72-3-0. The demand for ready was good and business of about 150 packages has been reported.

The local gold market remained steady having a little more demand from upcountry and locally, and prices were put up by quarter to half an anna. Sovereigns were in good demand and prices for shields advanced by quarter of an anna.

GOLD.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett...	23	8	0
97 touch	23	7	0
National Bank	24	2	0
Chartered Bank	23	15	9
Sovereigns Shield	15	3	6
Do Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	1	0

SILVER

	Rs.	a.	p
17 1/2 Penny	72	1	0
17 Penny ready	72	0	0
Local per tola	0	11	3
First Settlement	72	3	0
Second ,, ...	72	7	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—London prices were 3d. up. Demands from Exporters and Dealers for ready and forward was slightly more and there being few sellers prices were put up by two annas.

Tone—Firm.

Rapeseed.—London prices declined by 3 to 6d. Moderate business is passing and prices remained same.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Poppyseed.—Prices were easier by two annas in absence of good demand.

Tone.—Quiet.

Castorseed.—The demand from the shippers was a little more, and prices advanced by eight annas.

Tone.—Firm.

Cottonseed, Gingellyseed, Groundnuts, and Mowraseed.—Steady. Demand from exporters was moderate and prices are well maintained.

Wheat.—There is very little business is passing.

Tone.—Quiet.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs.11 1
Linseed, Small ...	... ,, 10 15
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	...Rs. 6 12
Yellow do. ...	... ,, 7 8
Do. Gujarat ...	... ,, 7 10
Poppyseed ...	... ,, 10 2
Castorseed ...	... ,, 38 to 39
Mowraseed... ...	... ,, 6 12
Maize	... ,, 22 to 23
Groundnuts ...	... ,, 40 to 43
Mustardseed ...	... ,, 85 to 95
Gingellyseed ...	... ,, 40 to 49
Khandesh Howri ... Gulburga do. ... Kalbur do. ... Itarsi do. ...	,, 47 to 48
White Gin, Bold 95/5 Do. do do 85/15 Do. do. do. 75/25... Do. Mixed 50/50...	,, 43 to 47
Do. Gin, Small 50/50... Do. do. 85/15...	,, 42 to 43
Gin, Black Beaver ... Do. do. Gadag ...	,, 41 to 42
Gin Red Khandwa ... Do. Meggi ...	,, 42 to 44
Do. Yellow Hinganghat Do. do. Secunderabad Do. do. Gujarat	,, 49 to 53
Do. Black Kutni Do. Ahmedabad...	,, 40 to 41
WHEAT—	
Choice Pissi ...	... ,, 36 to 39
Hard Red... ...	... ,, 32 to 34
Cottonseed ...	— ,, 25 to 26

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 12th April:—

Wheat	14,865	cwts
Linseed	27,084	,,
Rapeseed	34,392	,,
Gingellyseed	2,602	,,
Poppyseed...	1,376	,,
Groundnuts	2,140	,,
Castorseed...	3,628	,,
Rice	3,224	,,
Myrabollams	10,086	,,
Cottonseed...	38,609	,,
Mowraseed...	1,119	,,
Gram	1,138	,,
Joowar	432	,,
Maize	......	

LOCAL YARN.

Fortnightly sales from Shanghai are reported of 500 bales, unsold stock 50,000 bales, stock with the Chinese 30,000 bales. The rate of exchange is 176 1-2 and the market tendency has been reported downwards, because every day good reports of rain are received from America and our cotton market is also weak and price has gone down nearly Rs. 10 per candy.

On account of the poor sales from Shanghai our market has gone down by nearly two annies and at this rate even exporters are not free buyers, but some business has been done amongst the native speculators.

We learn of the following sales:

200	Assur	...No. 10s at 6·15
700	Greaves	...10s at 6·12
100	Hopes	...20s at 7·14
100	Victoria	...20s at 8·5
100	Ripon	...20s at 8·1

BANKS.

Bombay	1,480
India	62 1-2
Indian Specie	51 1-2
Bank of Burma...	117

MILLS.

David	385 May
Kohinoor	672 1/2 May
Maneckji Petit	2,875 May
New Great Eastern ... —	167 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corp.	497 1-2
Bombay E. S. and T. Co. Ord.	91
Bombay E. S. T. C. Pref. ...	160
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	19
Treacher & Co	560

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej	582 1/2
Tapti-Valley	452 1-2

COTTON.

Liverpool was 1 to 2 points down and New York declined by 20. New York Futures were also 15 and 8 down. Our market at Colaba was steady and prices for ready remained unchanged in the absence of any demand, whereas there being few buyers and sellers for futures prices fluctuated by Re. 1 to Rs. 2.

Good Broach opened at Rs. 301 which advanced to Rs. 302 1-2 and closed at Rs. 301 1-2.

Both Mills and exporters have done a little business.

Bales.			Rs.
1000	CurrimbhoyMills...	Mathia	... 279-282
500	do	...Khandeish	... 271-275
500	W Wolf and Sons...	Bengal	...240
200	do	...Amraoti	...335
100	E Spinner	...Bengal	...270
100	Jiwraj Mills	... do	...287
100	A Moritz & Co	...Khandesh	...271
100	Colaba Land & Mill.	Karanja	...240
100	A Blascheck	...Mathia	...273
300	Curla Mills	...Comptah	...333

We quote:—

	Rs.
Bengal Hand Gin. Fine ...	267
,, Good ...	255
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine ...	287
,, Good ...	272
Sind Punjab Fine ...	284
,, Good ...	269
Khandesh Fine ...	290
,, Good ...	282
Amraoti Fine ...	303
,, ,, Good ...	295
Akola Khangaum Fine ...	304
,, Good ...	296
Dhamangaon Poolgaox Fine ...	307
,, Good ...	299
Yeotmal Fine ...	313
,, Good ..	305
Nagpore Fine ...	318
,, Good ...	310
Wardha Hinganghat Fine ...	321
,, Good ...	314
Methia Fine ...	293
,, Good ...	283
Broach Gin Fine ...	345
,, Good ...	339
Sawginned Fine ...	336 A.-M.
Coompta Ginned ...	332 ,,
Westerns	319 ,,

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 12th April:—

Khandeish	172	Bales.
Central India...	1,148	,,
Barsiand Nagur	723	,,
Berar	1,918	,,
Central Provinces	613	,,
Oomras...	4,574	,,
Dholera	2,829	,,
Broach...	3,248	,,
Coompta and Dharwar ...	1,561	,,
Westerns	......	,,
Bengals (N W. P.)	571	,,
Bengals (Rajputana)	402	,,
Sind	......	,,
Persian	......	,,
American	......	,,
Total ...	13,392	Bales.

LIVERPOOL, April 13.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	10,000
Future Delivery Prices:—	
Apl.—May.	7·68+5
May—June	7·66+5
June—July	7·61+5
July—Aug.	7·56+5
Aug.—Sept.	7·27+5
Sept.—Oct.	6·87+4
Oct.—Nov.	6·68+4
Nov.—Dec.	6·61+4
Dec.—Jan.	6·59+4

FREIGHT.

Market is quiet and not much doing. Sellers are in some cases selling 6d. below their quotations.

Ports.	April. Seed.	
Antwerp — ...	15 6	... 16 6
Dunkirk	15 6	... 16 0
Havre	15 6	... 16 0
Hull	15 0	......
Liverpool	15 6	... 16 6
Marseilles	15 6	... 16 6
Genoa	15 6	... 16 0
London	15 6	......
Hamburg	16 0	... 16 6
Trieste	17 0	... 18 0
Venice...	17 0	... 18 0
Open Ports May and June		... 15 6

METALS.

We quote:—

		lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4		21...	Rs.55 4
		28...	,, 56 0
		35 42 56 63 70 77 84	Rs.55 4
Yellow Metal Sheets		21 28 35 42	Rs.45 2
		49 56	,, 46 0
Tin Ingots.		...	,, 40 9
Spelter	S M M M J G	...	,, 18 10
Georgshutte		...	,, 22 4
Copper Ingots	K S	...	,, 49 4
Copper Sheetings	...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14		,, 61 8
Yellow Metal Sheetings	lbs. 14, 16 10, 12		,,47 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Tuesday, April 12.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
2 Bundles ...	...	3,000	854
34 Packages...	...	1,68,945	34,564

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
2 Bundles ...	...	4,150	...
34 Packages...	...	44,193	...

Importers.	Vessel.	From
S. A. M. Meer	Dumra	Busreh
Sundry Importers	Firoezi	Jeddah

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 11th April, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	32	38,232
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	25	29,376

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

The report of the Directors of the National Bank of India, Limited, for the year 1909 states:—The net profits for the year, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, amount to £221,812 6s. 9d. and adding £102,841 15s. 11d. brought forward, the available total is £324,654 2s. 8d. An ad interim dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, was paid for the half-year ending 30th June, amounting to £48,000, and £50,000 was added to the reserve fund. The Directors now recommend a further dividend at the same rate and an addition of £50,000 further to the reserve fund, raising it to £800,000. They propose to write £10,000 off house property account, and to add £10,000 to the officers pension fund, leaving a balance of £108,654 2s. 8d. to be carried forward.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

The balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st March 1910 in India and in England amounted to £18,764,047, and was held in the following form:—

1	Rupees in India equivalent to at £1= Rs. 15)........................	£ 2,534,302
2	Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice	£ 3,010,528
3	British and Colonial Government Securities..........................	£ 13,219,217
	Total...	18,764,047

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—430 bales wool, N. Khataw; 100 bales hemp P Bhimji; 6,340 cwts oil cakes the New Mofussil and Co; 275 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Bellucia s—1,616 cwts cottonseed, L Drefuse and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sydney s—1,985 cwts groundnuts, J Fachiri.

Silverdale s—990 cwts teelseed, J Fachiri.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—2,000 cwts cottonseed T Canji; 13,600 cwts cottonseed T Memrazi; 250 cwts nigerseed A Blaschek and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macpherson s—120 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co; 12,992 cwts linseed, 6,003 cwts rapeseed, 1,000 cwts poppyseed and 1,000 cwts teelseed E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, D Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, 1,000 cwts linseed, N Rajaram; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, 25,000 cwts linseed, and 2,000 cwts teelseed, L Drefuse and Co; 1,000 cwts teelseed, and 998 cwts linseed, J Fachiri; 400 cwts buffalo horns, E Mahomed; 660 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 330 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

Dartmouth s—125 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 325 cwts myrabolams, W Bechar.

FOR ANTWERP.

King Howel s—100 bales hemp, T Purshotam and Co; 392 bales cotton fly 10,580 bales hemp, K Vishramjee & Co; 100 bales hemp P Bhimji; 1,032 cwts; myrabolams, W Bechar; 155 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 55 bales cotton, S Framji and Co; 150 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 500 cwts myrabolams, J Canji 2,001 cwts teelsed, A Blaschek and Co; 5,000 cwts castorseed, 1,920 cwts mowraseed, 1,999 cwts groundnuts and 7,600 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

Bardistan s—2,556 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 951 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 805 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co 2,000 cwts linseed, Volkert Bros.

Culna s—49 cwts gum, Kalyandas Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Uhenfels s—220 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 2,690 cwts gingellyseed and 200 cwts mustardseed, Volkert Bros; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 150 cwts olibanum, R Damji and Co; 100 cwts olibanum, J Nurbheram; 220 bales cotton The Bombay and Co Ld.

FOR GENOA.

Silverdale s—712 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co; 300 bales cotton, Bamji and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Dartmouth s—625 cwts castorseed C Boggiono and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Sindia s—300 casks skins C J Mathews and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—120 bales cotton, Glazbrook and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Uhenfels s—110 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 9004 cwts gingellyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 275 bales cotton the Bombay and Co Ld.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bregenz s—50 cwts olibanum P Jaithabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Capri s—200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 76 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Harpeak s—2,500 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy.

Lindon Hall s—33 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

Capri s—700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LAWRENCE-ARCHER—April 4, at Naini Tal, the wife of Capt Lawrence-Archer, R A, of a son.

MACKIE—April 6, at Belgaum, the wife of Captain R Mackie, 64th Pioneers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CLERK—LEGGETT—April 6, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, Walter Douglas Gordon Clerk, to Mabel Annie, widow of the late Mr S P Leggett, of Karachi.

STRACEY—PLOMER—April 4, at St Mary's Church, Shahjehanpore, by the Rev Canon P H Chapman LL D, Chaplain, Patrick St Clare Stracey of the I S M D, to Caroline May Plomer, daughter of the late Mr Edward Plomer, P W D.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament: Wilson College Gymkhana vs. East Surrey Regiment at Marine Lines; Pioneers "B" vs. Parsi Pioneers "B" at the Gymkhana. Bully-off 5-40 p.m.

Catholic Library (Cavel Street), Father Rembold's lecture, 6-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Bori Bundar, 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.

Novelty Theatre: The Merrymakers and Novelty Cinematograph, 7 to 8-30 and 10 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim: "Groundfloor investments seem to have mighty deep cellars under them."—New York Press.

Acknowledgment.—Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed has presented to the Poona Islam library a suite of furniture. The Institution is deeply indebted to the generous Sheriff for his gift.

Fort Gratuitous Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated during the month of March was 1,763; daily average 57, total of new admissions 686, Parsis 439, Hindus 173 and other castes 74. Number of children vaccinated was 754.

New Solicitors.—The following gentlemen are declared to have passed the examination of attorneys of the Bombay High Court:—Mr. Kashidass G. Kapadia; Mr. Darashaw Jivaji Vakil; Mr. Miguel J. P. DeAndrade and Mr. Rustamji D. Dallas.

Bursting of a Water Main.—The 32" water main from Vehar burst on the Vincent Road on Tuesday night. The Water Works Department on being informed shut off the water. The damaged pipe is being repaired. A hole about seven feet wide was caused by the pipe bursting under the road.

The Bombay S. P. C. A.—The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be held on Tuesday, the 19th instant, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the compound of the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. H. E. the Governor, Sir George Clarke, Patron of the Society, will preside at the meeting.

Room Forced Open.—Premji Morarji, a Hindu, residing on the first floor of a house at Kalbadevi Road, reports that at about 6 p.m., on Tuesday, his wife locked the door and went out. On returning home at 9 p.m. the lock on the door was found intact but on trying to open the door, she found it fastened from the inside. When the door was forced open, it was found that the place had been entered into, a cupboard and a chest of drawers forced open, and currency notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 1,100 stolen. Two bars from a window, opening into a sweepers' gully, were found removed.

Concert at the Seamen's Institute.—An excellent concert was given last week at the Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock, by members of the crews of the P. and O. R. M. s.s. "Arabia" and "Salsette." The instrumental part of the programme was provided by the well trained band of the "Arabia," and a number of songs, both grave and gay, were very effectively rendered by the following from the "Salsette," Messrs. G. Attwood, Newmen, James Payne and W. Reader, assisted by Mr. Dalton of the Police. Mr. Williams also recited with considerable skill, and Mr. Rennie presided admirably at the piano. A good collection was taken during the evening in aid of the fund for the purchase of a launch.

Band at the Princess Gymkhana.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

Spanish March...	A Bunch of Roses	R Chapi
Overture..........	Masaniello	Auber
Serenade	La Paloma	Yradier
Selection	Our Miss Gibbs..............	Monckton
Valse	The Dollar Princess......	Leo Fall
Selection	The Earl and the Girl...	Caryll
Caprice	The Whistler and his Dog.	Pryor
Galop	Champagne..................	Schirbel

BOMBAY TRAMWAY SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I shall thank you if you can see your way to give these few lines room in your next issue. It is a great pity to find that there should be no stopping station between Null Bazaar and Gole Pitha. The people residing at or happening to go to the 1st or the 2nd Carpenter Street or either the two lanes opposite to them,—a thickly populated locality—have either to alight at Null Bazaar or Gole Pitha. Both these points are far off these streets or lanes. I trust the authorities will give their attention to this—Yours, etc.

A TRAVELLER.

Bombay, April 12.

SALE OF WATSON'S ANNEXE.

The Watson's Hotel Annexe was sold by public auction by Messrs. Crawford and Company, under instructions of Mr. Limji N. Banaji, Receiver, appointed by the Bombay High Court in the suit filed by Raja Bahadur Narsingirji Giangirji and another.

The auctioneers started with their bid of Rs. 1,50,000 which was raised to Rs. 2,00,000 by Raja Bahadur Narsingirji, the mortgagee, who had obtained the permission of the Court to bid at the sale. As no other bids were forthcoming, the property had to be knocked down to his name.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

LAKSMI COTTON MANUFACTURING CO.

The fifteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Laksmi Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held on Wednesday afternoon, at No. 3 Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. H. C. Wright presiding. The directors' report was adopted, a dividend of Rs. 60 and a bonus of Rs. 40 per share was declared. The retiring directors, Rao Bahadur Vissonji Khimji and Mr. Vishwanath P. Vaidya, were re-elected, the appointment of Messrs. R. W. L. Dunlop and S. J. Gallum as directors was confirmed and Messrs. W. Lang and Hurjiwan Soonderdas were re-appointed auditors.

An extraordinary general meeting of the same Company was held in which the following resolution was passed.—"Every director shall at the time of his appointment, and thenceforth during his continuance in office, hold in his own name at least five shares in the Company. Each director shall be paid out of the funds of the Company, by way of remuneration for his services, a sum of Rs. 50 for each Board Meeting attended by him."

VISHNU COTTON MILL.

The third ordinary general meeting of the Vishnu Cotton Mill, Limited, was held on Wednesday afternoon, at No. 3 Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. K. C. Wright presiding. The directors' report was adopted, the retiring directors were re-elected, the appointment of Messrs. R. W. L. Dunlop and S. J. Gillum as directors was confirmed and the same auditors were re-appointed.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, April 13.

The disturbance in the neighbourhood of the Andamans has developed into a storm of considerable or great intensity, now lying about two hundred fifty miles to the West of Slipper Island. It appears to be moving in a somewhat Northerly direction. There has been a nearly general rainfall in Assam and local rainfall in Eastern Bengal, Bengal Proper, Chota Nagpur, Tezpur, Mymensingh, Bogra, Darjeeling and Berhampore, each reporting half an inch. A few falls of rain have also occurred in Tenasserim and Mysore.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain in Lower Burma and the South of India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 13th APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 13th April, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Moderate cloud has appeared in the north Punjab; skies are clear in other places. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal except for an excess during day at Rawalpindi and a defect at Delhi at night and also during day.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity and temperature are below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is about the average. Temperature continues to fall and is very low in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is considerably drier than usual. Day temperature is in defect in north Gujarat and Central India West; night temperature generally remains very low, the greatest deficiency being 14° at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Light to moderate cloud prevails in the south-west, while skies are clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has fallen and is in large defect in the north-west.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded everywhere except at Bombay where they are clear. The air is drier at Bombay while it contains the average amount of moisture over the rest of the division. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Moderate cloud has appeared in the North Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad; skies are almost clear elsewhere. Humidity is much below the average. Maximum temperature is normal; the minimum has fallen and is in defect in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—An area of low pressure is shown on the Coromandel Coast, probably owing to the disturbed weather in the Bay. Moderate to heavy cloud persists in the south of the Peninsula; sea is slight at Madras, Cochin and Colombo.

Thunderstorms are likely in the extreme south.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Namesof Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire (12th)	78·6	68·1	...	14·63
Jask	85·3	74·3	...	7·65
Muskat (12th)	92·8	75·1	...	2·69
Multan............	94·3	64·5	...	1·52
Rawalpindi	94·4	55·9	...	2·75
Lahore	92·4	56·2	...	4·06
Sirsa............	...	...	...	...
Ambala	92·5	61·9	...	3·01
Delhi	91·2	65·2	...	2·98
Agra............	92·0	63·5	...	1·90
Mainpuri............	93·8	61·6	...	0·98
Jhansi	94·5	71·0	...	1·11
Cawnpore	95·2	63·5	...	1·32
Allahabad	98·6	66·5	...	1·40
Jacobabad	98·1	58·8	...	1·72
Karachi	...	...	...	...
Ajmer	87·4	58·7	...	1·90
Jaipur	90·2	58·1	...	1·55
Kotah	91·0	66·1	...	0·95
Bhuj............	97·6	63·5	...	...
Dwarka	84·3	...	...	0·56
Veraval	89·1	63·8	...	0·45
Rajkot	98·9	62·7	...	0·59
Bhavnagar Para............	97·6	61·5	...	1·03
Surat	100·1	61·1	...	0·42
Ahmedabad............	101·1	65·7	...	0·48
Deesa	99·3	57·4	...	0·05
Neemuch............	91·0	63·8	...	0·10
Indore	92·6	55·1	...	0·08
Jubbulpore	95·3	58·8	...	1·69
Saugor	92·1	66·5	...	0·77
Hoshangabad	95·6	62·4	...	1·62
Khandwa............	98·2	61·1	...	0·60
Akola	101·2	64·1	...	5·27
Amraoti	100·8	68·8	...	4·31
Nagpur............	101·6	69·8	...	5·04
Chanda	105·5	65·5	...	1·03
Raipur............	104·7	71·6	...	2·70
Bombay	89·9	75·9	...	0·00
Ratnagiri............	88·3	72·9	...	0·00
Mormugao	88·0	78·7	...	0·48
Karwar	88·8	79·5	...	1·55
Malegaon............	98·4	64·1	...	0·31
Ahamednagar............	99·4	65·0	...	1·93
Poona	99·5	63·3	...	0·00
Sholapur	105·3	68·9	...	0·63
Bijapur	102·2	72·7	...	0·41
Belgaum	94·3	64·6	...	2·22
Aurangabad............	100·2	74·7	...	1·00
Nisamabad (Indur)	105·9	68·7	...	0·03
Hyderabad	105·8	78·7	...	...
Mangalore	92·3	78·8	...	2·40
Calicut............	87·3	77·6	...	9·32
Cochin	90·7	80·3	0·03	13·77
Colombo	89·5	80·5	...	20·92
Masulipatam	100·8	79·2	...	0·22
Bellary	105·5	82·3	...	1·12
Cuddapah	109·2	87·1	...	0
Madras............	102·0	80·5	...	4·82
Bangalore	97·8	69·8	...	0·49
Coimbatore	93·4	72·3	...	3·82
Trichinopoly	106·6	80·3	...	3·91
Negapatam	100·5	82·0	...	9·03

STANDARD BROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 13th April was 29·799 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 2 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Officiating Meteorologist, Bombay.

The extension of Sir John Anderson's term of office as Governor of the Straits for another three years has been well received in that Colony. The *Malay Mail* has a most appreciative article, in the course of which it remarks that during the next three years Sir John will have ample time to carry into practical effect his expressed desire to encourage cocoanut planting, and it hopes that when he finally relinquishes office the planting of cocoanuts will be a firmly established form of both European and native enterprise.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 13.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.)

For Hearing on Exceptions to Special Commissioner's Report and Scheme.

689-06 Ardeshir H D and Co Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart and others vs Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy Bart and others Cragie B and Co.

458-09 Cragie B and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy Bart and others Cragie B and Co.

Testamentary Suit 1709 Wadia G and Co B N Vatcha Ghandy vs S Watcha Ghandy Shroff D and D.

73-10 Thakurdas and Co Fatmabai vs Mehrambai widow and others—Khunderao L and M and Smetham B and Co.

276-09 Mulla and M Aishabai vs Haji Umar Haji Adam—Lissie and Co and Matubhai J and M.

502-07 Smetham B and Co The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Dayabhai Tapidas and others. Raghavayya S and N and Edgelow G W and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.)

For Dismissal.

834-09 Daphtary F and D the Indian Specie Bank Ltd. vs Ranchordas Tullockchand and another Little & Co Edgelow G W Co.

For Consent Decree.

58-10 Tyabji D and Co Parosram Ramgopal and others vs Motiram Gangadas S B Mehta

172-10 Tyabji D and Co Bhagwandas Parasram a firm vs Motiram Gangadas S B Mehta.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

975-08 E F Nicholson The Secretary of State for India in Council vs Moosa Haji Hussain and others—Bhaishanker K and G.

584-06 Payne and Co. Fatmabai widow vs Bawa Miya bin Pir Miya Mulla and M.

650-02 Jamsetji R and D Hirji Bhojraj and another vs Pandurang Vishnu and others. Raghavayya B and N and Dikshit D and D.

1060-09 Thakurdas and Co S R Bharucha vs Shridhan and Co a firm Malvi H M and R.

939-08 Mulla and M Dayal Mulji vs S B Bharucha Thakurdas and Co.

829-23138-09 Little and Co A K Readymoney vs Haji Mahomed Mehdi Mullak Tooja Thakurdas and Co.

174-06 MansookhlalJ and HPremcoribai widow vs Goculdas Kursandas and others Madhowji Kal Mansookhlal J and H.

175-06 Mansookhlal J and H Kalanabi vs Goculdas Karsandas and others Madhowji Kal Mansookhlal J and H.

1071-09 Jamshedji R and D Abdool Hoosain Moosaji Poonawalla vs Shapoorji Khurshedji Mistry Mulla and M.

1095-02 Smetham B and Co Shridat Doeorad Kulkerni and others vs the General Assurance Society Ltd of Ajmere and C Jehangir M and S.

1145-09 In person, Manilal Tricumdas vs Dayal Mulji and others, Khunderao L and M

793-30 Payne and Co Greaves Cotton and Co vs Vithaldas Mancharam and others. Madhowji K and C and Mirza M and M.

689-07 Motichand and D Sakalchand Amarchand the firm vs Premchand Dharamchand and others.

121-08 Payne and Co R D Sethna vs Hardatrai Rampurtab and others the firm Kanga and P

465-08 Tyabji D and Co Rai Bahadur Shrikissondas Narondas vs Uttamchand Husniarmull M B Chothia.

54-07 Shamrao M and H V D Binalker vs Calliandas Ramji and another Daphtary F and D.

400-08 Malvi H M and R Gujanand Atmaram Jeyker vs The Germaina Marine Ins Co Ltd. and another.

397-09 Smetham B and Co J J Ballantine vs J F Karaka and Co a firm J R Patel and Co.

722-05 Littitle and Co Goculdas Madhowji vs Sitabai widow Daphtary F and D.

395-08 Little and Co Madhowrao Bhagwantrao another vs Moreshwar Harichandra Thakur Chitnis M and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

For Decree Absolute.

62-09 Mulla and M Sir Cowasji Jehangir vs Nagindas Valabhdas and others, T A Ghandy Pestonji R K and Co.

581-06 T A Ghandy Pranjivandas Shivlal and others vs Haji Fateh Mahomed Rehimtoola Mulla M.

For Consent Decree.

1096-09 Dikshit D and S D Rambuksh Petit vs Madangopal Hardaya and others Khunderao L and M.

For an Exparte Decree.

690-09 Mulla and M Mirza Bahadur Bay vs G Ragnath and others Khanderao D M

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

913-08 Daphtary F and D G D Periera vs P P Periera and another. S A Tyabji and N B Vakil. Part heard.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Cause.

498-09 Dadachanji and P R Raghanathdas and others vs H Agurchand Motichand and D. Part heard.

Long Causes.

186-10 Jamsetji R and D Lakhmidas Shamji and another vs Vandrawandas Walji and others—Tyabji D and Co.

223-10 Thakardas and Co Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs Bai Jainabai Payne and Co.

920-09 Payne and Co Haji Ahmed Hassan vs Dayabhai Chottalal Vakil and another Ardeshir H D and Co.

976-09 Bhaishanker K and G V P Vaidya vs The London and Lancashire Ass Co and others Craigie B and Co and Madhowji K and Co

37-08 Mulla and M Mahomed Ebrahim bin Shaikhoo Miya Koor vs Messrs Roger and Rock Daphtary F and D.

802-05 Pestonji R K and Co, Bai Jeewanbai widow vs Manordas Lukhmondas and others, Shamrao M and H, Dikshit D and S, and Smetham B and Co.

210-08 Matubhai J and M, Jamnadas Lalji vs Bhimji Meghji and others, Jehangir and S and Mulji and K.

996-08 Shamrao M and H, Bai Navalbai vs Nagardas Bhagwandas, Matubhai J and M.

371-09 Payne and Co, Manilal Nagindas vs Sarupchand Lakhmichand, Jamsetji R and D and Daphtary F and D.

836-08 Pestonji R K and Co. Anna Regina Zuzart and others vs Anton E D Bragnea and others Ardeshir H D and Co.

22-09 Daphtary F and D Anton John For and another vs Thereza Golsalves widow and another—Smetham B and Co.

372-08 Mulla and M Burham Miya Goolamhoosein and others vs Abdul Rahem Shaikh Malang Karim and others Ardeshir H D and Co and O P D'Cunnah.

558-05 Kunderao L and M Runchordas Tribhowandas vs Shridhar K Kothavle and others—Shroff D and D.

630-04 In Person Valibhoy J Datoo vs Bundally Shivji and others Edgelow G W and Co.

526-06 Edgelow G W and Co B Shivji and others vs Valibhoylsmilbhoy and others In person.

276-07 Payne and Co. Ludba Ebrahim and Co to the firm vs Gungaprasad Dwarkaprasad and another—Jehangir M and S and Kanga and P.

364-08 Tyabji D and Co Sitabai widow vs Balkrishna Narayen Powekar and others Smetham B and Co and Little and Co.

518-08 Raghavaya B. and N. Pooribai widow vs Jamnadas Lalji and others, Bicknell M and R.

For Further Direction and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

353-08 C P D Cunnan, Saherabai vs Salimabai widow and others Malvi H M and R Mehta and D and Jehangir G and B

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 14th April.

339—Arms—All Rifles and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

340—Leave—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence out of India from the 16th April to 15th July 1910 to Lieut A Forbes.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

M. Fallieres, the French President, at a recent Council of Ministers signed a decree, says Reuter, accepting two dirigible balloons and four aeroplanes offered to the State by the journal "Le Temps," and one aeroplane offered by M. Paul Koechlin.

Weak and Exhausted—Almost Ready to Surrender and Cease Fighting the Battle of Life.

If your blood circulates poorly and your nerves are weak; if you are despondent and discouraged, with stomach out of order, and have indigestion, sick-headache, weak muscles, and you find your day's duties almost too much for you—then there is help for you in

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

It will arouse the digestive glands to more activity, will purify your blood, help you to refreshing sleep, and give renewed force, tone, and strength to your system in general. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has benefited many thousands of tired and discouraged people and will surely benefit you.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas

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AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

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Lloyds' Euxesis for shaving (without the use of Soap or Water).

Eye Brow Pencils.
Bloom of Roses.
Propert's Dry Cleaning Cloth Balls.
Nail Scissors in Leather Cases.
Folding Mirrors in Leather Cases.
Harrison's Reading Shades.
Formamint Tablets for Sore Throat.
Edward's Brilliantine "UZON."
Colgate's Tooth Paste.
Eye Glass Cases of different patterns.
Cycling Spectacles.
Pillar Goggles.
Motor Goggles.

Prices very moderate.
Up-country orders promptly executed.

J. EDULJI & CO.,
SITARAM BUILDINGS,
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET,
BOMBAY.

TIRED, WORN-OUT, RUN DOWN.

Conditions we so often find in, and so often are we unable to find a cause. We grow tired over ordinarily easy work, old before our time, listless and lifeless and without energy or ambition. Appetite grows poor sleepless nights are passed no desire for work or pleasure. Then troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, liver, bowels, blood, in fact, the entire system is undermined and overcome. Such an array of system is appalling—but liability of same is certainty. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious and do deadly work with little warning. At the first sign of the smallest symptom of nerve disorder get in touch with that King of all remedies.—

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

FREE.—In order to prove the abovementioned effects a trial bottle lasting for two days will be forwarded post paid to any person sending two annas postage stamps. Read these evidences.

J. R. Gaikwad, Mamlatdar of Sakri, writes that "Please send two bottles of Prof. James' Electro Tonic Pearls by V. P. P. as soon as possible. They give good effects."

Mr. J. C. Britto from Ponda, writes that—"Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills, or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two bottles of it."

M. N. Venkataramier, Pleader from Kulitala, writes that I feel some good effect from Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls. Kindly send one more bottle of it, per V. P. P."

Santokhsingh, B.A., Law Professor, Police Training College Moradabad, writes: "I have tried two bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and have found them very useful. Please send two more bottles of it, per V. P. P."

Please write clearly.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.
3 Bottles Rs. 5-8-0. V. P. P. extra.

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Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. Of all Chemists and Stores, or post free 4/- from MARTIN. Pharm. Chemist. SOUTHAMPTON. ENGLAND.

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Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non-Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.

Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self Starting Model. Made Five World's Records.

Fuller Leclanche Combination, Dry, Latest, Motor Capsule and Universal Batteries, Fuller Fans, Fuller Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignition and Motor Accessories.

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MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

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R I M S Palinurus ..Comdr C S Hickman...R I Marine
H M S Fox.........Comdr Hunt ....Royal Navy
R I M S Lapwing...Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
R I M S Redbreast............ Shuteer ....R I M
R I M S Hardinge.......Comdr Farewell...........R I M
R I M S Northbrook ..Comdr W B Huddleston R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 13.

Africa................1392 Chappel.................M M & Co
Britannia ....1969 Haise................Bo & H S & Co
Blake..................2896 Hill..........W & A Graham & Co
Bellucia..............2786 Kedder ......James Finlay & Co
Clan Leslie......2499 Goodevine . N F ....J Finlay & Co
Clematis..........2329 Davis ....Andrew Yuel & Co
Dover...........733 Poulsia...Indu-Burma Petrolium & Co
Ferozi ......2005 Premrose.......................B & P S N & Co
Hydra.............821 Kersebon ......F F Campbell & Co
Harpeake..........2840 Daniels...W & A Graham & Co
Harcroft.............2586 Mackenzie...W & A Graham & Co
Imaum........... 2703 Wigdahl...........Killick Nixon & Co
Iddesleigh...2582 Robson...........W & A Grahm & Co
Itinda............3398 Goss.............................M M & Co
Japanie...............2296 Shudforth...W& A Graham & Co
Kola.......................510 Cutbush....................M M & Co
Kaithleen....................2533 Cutterson .... Captain
Lawada...............2124 Lane.............................M M & Co
Lhasa.................941 McDiarmid......................M M & Co
Lawmoor . ...2560 Pippest......The Bombay & Co Ld
Margarita......... 911 Williams ....S N & Co
Markgrof..........2325 Tiune ....A Strandes & Co
Naseri .... 911 Miere............ B & P S N & Co
Najmi.................2522 Hallet ......E & A M Jeewanji
Nerbadia.........................1960 Cruz.................M M & Co
Pohhcian ....4737 Watson...............K Nixon & Co
Rahmani.................1872 Coates..............B & P S N Co
Scindia...............3253 Kelso ....W & A Graham & Co
Strathairly ....2743 MacMahon ...Killick Nixon & Co
Shah Ameer...1121 Pigot...M'tius...20-4B& H S N& Co
Shah Jehan.......2566 Born ....B & H S N & Co
Strathgarry ....2840 Stanhope...W & A Graham & Co
Sheikh Barkhud... 158Parks..........Killick Nixon & Co
Silverdale......3440 Rutter..........W & A Graham & Co
Saifi....................502 Willoughley......B& H S N & Co
Springbwin ...3173 Crosthwaite......N Co Grahan & Co
Salsette ....2391 Lewellin.........P & O S N & Co
Waroonga......1609 Morrison ....M M & Co
Wearmouth.............2307 Catto.......... ......

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents
A Bardistan......2500 Davies...N F......W & A G & Co
B George M Embricos..2244 Gulandros..Marseilles...9-4 Ralli Bros
C&R Capri...2117 Dine ..H'kong...17-4...F R S N & Co
D Hindoo.............3156 Groves.........Hull........15-4... James Finlay & Co
F King Howell......2821 Davies...... Dunkirk.........5-4 .. T Morrison & Co
G Dartmouth..............2124 Mackull...Dunkirk...15-4 T Morrison & Co
K Melville ...2304 Davies...Hull...15-4...W & A G& Co
O Becbridge.........2143 Vasey ......A'werp.........20-4 T Morrison & Co
B Virawa ....2116.......Emmett......(Steam)...12-4 ... M M & Co
Offside D & E
Castello.............Hull......12-4...... James Finly & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kincraig......2382 Reid...Cochin... 13-4 ... Killick Nixon & Co
W & A Graham & Co
4 Islami...1604 Hannah...R S Poits...13-4...B & P S N & Co
5 R Rubattino...2682 Mancine......Genoa......15-4... F R S N & Co
6 Breganz ...2386 Petris...Trieste...16-4 A L S N Co
7 Culna..........3963 Farguharson.......Antwerp...15-4 M M & Co
10&11 Uhenfels..........3568 Kihler...Hamburg...16-4... W & A Graham & Co
12&13 Delhi...4183 Gordon...S g'hai...18-4 P & O S N
14 Dumra...762 Manley... Buschra...14-4 M M & Co & Co
14 Linga......951 Rothwell... K'chi ...11-4 M M & Co
15 Lang Bank...2965 Rout...Kobe...16-4...T Morrison & Co
Clan Macpherson... .....3041 McPherson.........James Finlay & Co
Spanish Prince ..4218...Jones Homayun ... 2155 Beard
Mahommadi ..1251...... Geddie.........B & P S N & Co
Coniston Ceurt...............................2832 ... .Jones

ARRIVALS.

Apr	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	Lawmoor s.........	Pippest	Calcutta, Mar.29
	Rahmani s	Coates	Jeddah, Mar. 24
	Africa s	Chappel	Busobra, Mar. 31
	Itinda s	Goss............	Rangoon, Apl. 2
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid...	Karachi, Apl. 11
	Sydney s............	Magnen	Noumea, Mar. 6

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Lindon Hall s	Tulloch	Kobe
	Cardiara s	Welch	Singapore

The following vessel obtain its portclearance on Wednesday:—

Steamer Dumra, Manley, Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday:—

Steamer Stanley Hall, for Liverpool, &c.
" Raja, for Calcutta.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia left Hongkong on the 13th instant for Singapore, Penang and Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Sydney," April 14.

Passengers will proceed to Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer "Sydney" to-day from stream. There will be the usual medical inspection of cabin passengers at Ballard Pier at 10 a.m. Native servants and ayahs and all deck passengers must be at the Ballard Pier, for Disinfection, with all their baggage at 7 a. m.:—

Nissim, Mrs for one governess and 2 children
Wibelitz, Mr
Barter, General C
Wanchape, Capt A G
Badri Nath Kapur, Mr
Hottat, Mr
Holland, Miss M F
Norman White, Capt F
Mitra, Mr H
Commissariat, Mr J P
Bossard, Mr
Das, Mr C
Williams, Lt S P
Sanderson, Capt F G O
Cursetjee, Mr M J M
Bhimadiwalla, Dr P D
Kackar, Mr N K
Vatcha, Mr F B
Muller, Mr F
Khannah, Mr L
Jafri, Mr S M
Dauvergne, Mr
Baker, Capt J
Baker, Master
D'Silva, Mr A N
Illins, Mrs W
May, Lt C D
Dunsterville, Lt G E
Luke, Capt F M
Adeu, Mr W
Nissim, Mrs for one maid
Joy, Mr
Wilson, Mr
Bax, Mr W
Mistry, Mr F J
Mascarenhas, Mr L C
Bickwood, Mr H A
Javeri, Mr H
Barreiros, Mr and Mrs
Cursetjee, Mr M N
Varma, Mr J D
Abdul Hamid, Mr
Richardson, Mr A A
Brown, Mr and Mrs E W
Lester Shaw, Dr A
Somerville, Lt E A
Mahomed Sleem, Mr
Mahomed Umar, Mr
DeHavilland, Mr W A
Menard, Dr and Mrs O
Guneet, Mr G
Dyce, Lt A G
Gurnath Singh, Mr
Bharucha, Mr J C
Piroutet, Mr
Lenian, Mr J
De Beauvirier, Mr
Boeufve, Mr
Laure, Mrs and 2 daughters
Louis Laure, Mr
Laure, Mr E
Le Bat, Mr and Mrs
Pourguier, Mr
Meyer, Mr and Mrs and 3 children
Gullbert, Mr and Mrs and 4 children
Gillet, Mrs and Miss
Woods, Mr and Miss
Stevenson, Mr A R
Dabaene, Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Sadoux, Mr
Denis, Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Lebout, Mr and Mrs
Grand, Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Lalevee, Mrs
Allemand, Mr and Mrs and child
Abousel, Mr and Mrs
Santini, Mr wife and son
Larribiere, Mr and Mrs and 3 children
Colombani, Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Faure, Mr and Mrs and child
Giraud Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Vidon Mr wife and 4 children.
Voisin, Mr
Ganot, Mr and Mrs
Mary, Miss
Crispe, Mr J W
Poole, Mr C E
Bruderer, Mr O
Bowers, Mr H R
Barretto, Mr J M
Lumgair Mr and Mrs and girl.
Noel, Mr E
Abdul Hakim, Mr

ADEN.

Heyland, Lt

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FOR HIRE

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SCHIEDMAYER.
RICHD. LIPP.
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STEINWEG NACHF.
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ARE YOU WORRIED

With exorbitant prices for
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Coupled with indifferent
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M. BUTLER & CO.
And you will find that they are not
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FANCY PRICES,
And will give you prompt attention.

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NEAR APOLLO HOTEL.

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SAVINGS BANK.

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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 14th April, 1910.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

UNTIL the end of the present year the fact of having received Poor Relief is a bar to the receipt of an old age pension in England, but from the first day of next year workhouse inmates, who are above seventy years of age and are of fairly respectable character, will have the right on the first of January to leave the workhouse and claim old age pensions. Sanguine people imagine that that will be the end of the workhouse and that we shall know nothing more of pauperism. Such however will not be the case. The workhouse will still be wanted—for those who have forfeited their claim to a pension, and for those who are without friends and too infirm to attend to themselves. It will be a long time too before the present inmates of the workhouse who come into pensions next year are able to find lodgings outside. Such as have strength remaining to walk out of the workhouse will do so. But there can be little doubt that many of them will find their way back with the utmost possible rapidity. Many of them labour under the impression that they still have homes in which they will be welcome if only they can contribute a little towards their own maintenance. But it has been ascertained that in the majority of cases the dream of home is but a dream. A lady contributor to *Cornhill* recently went to the trouble of attempting to discover the existence of some of the homes the inmates of a large London Workhouse are counting upon from 1911. She undertook, as she says, a kind of roving commission to seek out, for them, kinsfolk, able and willing to provide them, when they shall cease to be paupers, with food, shelter and care for their five shillings a week. Of five hundred and twenty-eight inmates three-fourths of them were quite prepared to throw themselves into the struggle of life again. Some of the most desolate gave their voluntary commissioner a glowing account of the many friends and relatives they had who would be delighted to share homes with them. It was not until much unfounded evidence had been sifted and many rosy-hued statements had been put to the test, that she, realised what a terribly lonely set these poor old people really are.

Of the 528 it transpired that 171 had not a solitary relative among them and ninety-four were practically in the same position, as, if they had relatives, they had never heard of them. Two hundred and twenty-one had children, each one at least a son or a daughter, and forty-two, although childless, had brothers, sisters, nephews, nieces or cousins; thus out of the whole number only 263 had relations of any sort and in the case of forty-two the relatives were of the sort that do not count, as they cannot be forced to help. Practically only 221 of these old men and women really had relatives and, as all the world knows, one may have relatives and yet no house to go to. If they were taken from the workhouse quite a quarter of the total knew that they would not be taken in by their relatives. Of fifty-nine who were sure they would be kept and done for for their five shillings a week, twenty-two confessed later that they had made a mistake. At the end of her investigations the lady had discovered only nine homes ready to receive a discharged pauper—nine out of 528 who may leave that particular workhouse and find the condition of the pensioner very much worse than that of the pauper. They are all very old and most of them feeble, much too feeble to bide alone and tend themselves. They will have only five shillings a week wherewith to pay for their food, clothes, fires, light and lodging which, in the words of the *Cornhill's* contributor, means that they will be half starved. The situation does not appear to have been considered with sufficient care. Besides providing funds for pensions it will be necessary to provide refuges for the feeble pensioners who are unable to look after themselves. And an appeal is made for home-like places where decent old men and women may betake themselves without any feeling of shame, places where the vicious and degraded are not allowed to enter. Far better the bulk of them should remain where they are and that the name "workhouse" shall be displaced by something more euphonious. "Home for the destitute and infirm" would be less objectionable, just as "Hospital for mental diseases" is considered an improvement on "Lunatic Asylum."

It may be a mere matter of sentiment, but it is undeniable that the "workhouse" carries a taint which respectable inmates feel. But either under that, or some other name the poorhouse will have to remain; otherwise many poor folks will bring misery on themselves by taking a pension. Five shillings will not provide them with the care, comfort, sanitary surroundings and dietary of the house. It may be imagined that a more systematic and searching investigation than the volunteer, who records her experiences, was able to make, would reveal more homes waiting for their pensioners. But we very much doubt it, much as we should like to think that there is more human kindness in the world than was here revealed. "Make a home for my father" exclaimed a man, the contributor visited, "why I haven't got a home for myself. What could the old buffer be thinking about? Tell him to stick where he is and not go bothering." A woman, asked if she could not take her father in, replied with tears, "We couldn't take him in. We are just packed as it is. We haven't even an attic." Another denied that the inmate, who claimed her as her daughter, was her mother at all. Yet a third replied, "No, I won't have her here; she's a lying old good for nothing." Another reply was, "If she comes into this house I leave it;" a fifth: "I have to go out and work and look after my mother. I couldn't look after my father too. I am very sorry, but he must stay where he is." One gave a cordial reply: "Take in my own mother, I should think I would indeed. I've never had a minute's ease or comfort since she went. When she has five shillings we can manage." Still another was willing enough if only they had room. But most of the enquiries were met with an emphatic refusal, a typical instance being the answer of the grandson of an old Irishwoman, who had declared him to be the best boy in the world, "I wouldn't raise a finger to save her life, the audacious old hypocrite." And so friends and relations are not to be counted on in this Old Age Pension scheme. The dream of restoring the old people to their homes, of making them complete and removing the taint of pauperism was a delightful one, but alas, the prospect is that the pensions will, in reality, in the majority of cases, do more harm than good and will do little in the way of relieving destitution.

◆

THE IRISH TANGLE. IRISH politics have ever been a seething mixture of heterogeneous elements, and in the present precarious state of the political situation at home this description was probably never truer. Outwardly we see a fairly solid band of Parliamentarians led by Mr. Redmond, bargaining with a distracted Prime Minister who is dependent on them for his position. At bitter war with these, we have Mr. O'Brien and his handful of followers harassing them at every opportunity, and doing all in their power to prevent any working agreement between the Nationalist leader and the head of the Liberal party. Deeper than all this, however, is the undercurrent of Irish feeling. Much is working in the mind of the educated Irish voter, of which for the time being the world sees and hears little. It is this undercurrent which Mr. Charles E. Hands, the well-known journalist, has set himself to investigate in an absorbing article, which he contributes to one of the London papers. He has set forth, in a plain unvarnished way, some of the views which he has gathered from a dozen or so people, "all of them with the best possible opportunities of information and the fullest knowledge of Irish character, circumstances and conditions." Mr. Hands finds himself in a sea of bewilderment, for, of all these opinions no two agree. This sufficiently indicates the numerous channels in which the undercurrents of Irish political thought flow, but unless Mr. Hands has considerably over-estimated the credibility of his informants, it does not follow that all of them are negligible. Some of them may grow—in fact are growing we are told to believe—into streams which will have to be accounted of in the political map of the future. At least the views which have been expressed to him are startling enough, and most startling that of a Belfast Unionist. "Home Rule," he says, "so far from being a disappearing force is going to grow stronger and that in the last quarter in which you would dream of its growing stronger—in Ulster." In Ulster—the stronghold of Irish Unionism! What a statement for the Unionist Tariff Reformer! His theory of future Irish politics is simple. With land purchase making the Irish farmer at once a farmer and a land owner security of property and prosperity of agriculture, he argues, will be the first consideration of the voter. He will be a Protectionist therefore, and in consequence, a Unionist, for without the union he cannot obtain the advantages of an Imperial tariff system.

However commercial Ulster is to have something to say to this and commercial Ulster, says our prophet, is frightened of the Socialist. "All the threats of the Labour people, the Right to Work Bill, the growing burdens on capital, the prospect of more and more hampering interference with business enterprise, are causing them to think very seriously whether Home Rule would, after all, be an unmitigated evil. I tell you we are not sure whether we could not more safely trust ourselves to the votes of three hundred thousand small landowners, who have every cause to consider economy of expenditure and the safety of their property and interests, than to the rule of the mad mobs in the slums of English towns. If we have to choose between the two we would prefer to be ruled by farmers than by Socialists." Of all the diverse views, which Mr. Hands has gathered this is the one which deserves most attention. However startling as it is the possibility it suggests need hardly give apprehension for some years to come. Whether Irish politics will ever take a serious trend in that direction the next few years must decide, but at present there appear considerations why at least that possibility can be staved off for some time. For the moment at any rate the Socialist tide would seem to be ebbing. The present Liberal Government is moribund, and Socialism is not likely to receive much encouragement from its successor. At the same time Tariff Reform, if delayed, cannot be delayed for long, and the Ulster businessmen as much as the Irish farmers may well find in it something to soothe their apprehensions. Mr. Hands quotes other interesting opinions particularly that of the "distinguished" Irishman who believes that Home Rule will eventually be given by a Unionist Government, and who holds the generous view of his compatriots that they are a nation of "grab-all's" who will soon want things that England has never dreamed of. And these he seems to think England will be worried into giving by "agitation."

◆

GREEN TEA TRADE REVIVING. WE see that the suggestion has been mooted in the south that the Indian Tea Cess Committee shall be asked to re-instate the bonus on exports of green tea. It is only a year since the bonus, which amounted to six pies a pound on all green tea manufactured in and exported from India, was continued on the ground that tea growers paid smaller and smaller attention to the inducement thus offered. The Committee decided instead to give similar encouragement to brick and compressed tea, in which India has lately entered into competition with China. The ground, however, on which a renewal of the old bonus is urged is that a larger demand for green tea is now coming from America and Russia, and that in consequence the industry has a chance of being successfully developed. One well-known firm of exporters at least has confidence in this view and is opening a new factory for green tea finishing. Official reports from the Tea Commissioner to the United States are very encouraging, for he points out that grocers who have recently made a speciality of green tea, have had to fall back upon Chinese and Japanese produce in order to keep up their stocks. It would be difficult to find more promising evidence than this, but as the Tea Cess Committee has already completed its financial arrangements for the year, nothing can be expected from them at present. However, as it was only the diffidence which the planters showed towards this branch of the industry which induced the Committee to discontinue the bonus, it may be taken as pretty certain that they will be ready to renew it, if only assured that their efforts for the encouragement of the trade will meet with same practical response.

THE Assam Branch of the Indian Tea Association at their annual meeting resolved to approach Government for the establishment of a Pasteur Institute at Shillong.

THREE applications for bail has been made to the District Magistrate of Howrah on behalf of the three accused in the Howrah gang case. The accused are all young Bengalees, and one of them has been in custody over three months. The applications were rejected.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches were, on the last day of March 1908, Rs. 19,27,76,000; March 1909, Rs. 15,35,38,000; March 1910, Rs. 18,51,70,000.

IT is officially estimated that the Divorce Commission will cost £3,320 for the year.

THE Isle of Man House of Keys has read for the third time the Bill to impose death duties on the lines of the English Act.

A MESSAGE from Yokohama states that five hundred houses there have been destroyed by fire and three thousand persons have been rendered homeless.

PERU has notified Chile of the withdrawal of the Peruvian Legation at Santiago de Chile, owing to the recent expulsion of Peruvian priests from the provinces of Tacna and Arica.

CAPTAIN Scott has received a communication from the High Commissioner for New Zealand stating that the Government of the Dominion proposes to contribute £1,100 towards the expenses of Captain Scott's British Antarctic Expedition.

SOME concern is manifest in Italian political circles at Great Britain's decision to evacuate the interior of Somaliland, says the "Daily Chronicle's" Milan correspondent. It is feared that this may mark the beginning of a fresh period of trouble for the Italian colony.

THE naval diving pinnace at Sheerness has foundered at the entrance to the Dockyard Camber. She was cut into both above and below the water line in a collision with the steamship "Elaine," of Sunderland. Five or six bluejackets were in the pinnace when the collision occurred, but they scrambled on to the dockyard wall before the craft sank. The "Elaine" was undamaged.

M. LEPINE, the Paris Prefect of Police, has expressed his scepticism as to the value of the present methods of dealing with the Apaches. He would like to see a vigorous movement on the part of public opinion so as to secure the intimidation of the Apaches by the action of the police. The Municipal Council has agreed to the immediate increase of the police force by 160 men.

THE grey-green service uniform, adopted by the Russians after the Manchurian War, has not been found altogether satisfactory. It is too light in colour to be invisible, especially against a dark back ground such as a pine forest. The Russians are now experimenting with a loose frock, green outside and khaki inside, which can be worn with either side outward to suit the country.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

The Navy and Anglo-German Relations.

BERLIN, MARCH 25.

CONSIDERABLE attention has been aroused in Germany by the remark that an Australian Deputy, Mr. Trefle, made recently concerning the relations between England and Germany. The fact that Mr. Trefle worked himself up into a state of excitement about the remarks made, during the elections in January, by the Unionst Leaders concerning the alleged German war peril, and that he placed such a bad construction on their utterances is, no doubt partly, to be attributed to political animosity. In Germany both at the time of and after the elections, the exaggerated statements made by the Unionists were looked upon from a more or less humoristic standpoint. For instance, a great and serious institution like the Deutsche Bank stated at the beginning of March, in its annual report for 1909. At the close of the year, a certain amount of uproar made itself felt on the other side of English Channel; it being election time in England made it unnecessary to take some of the remarks uttered too seriously. We in this county remembered the old German proverb: 'Never are so many lies told as before an election and after a hunt.'

Although Mr. Trefle, inspired by political animosity, was inclined to take too tragic a view of the tactics of the Unionist Party in January, nevertheless here in Germany we are thoroughly convinced of the justice of the rest of his remarks; we allude to the opinion expressed by him, that a war between these two great countries would reduce both of them to third or fourth class Powers. As a matter of fact both would suffer such damage to their military, economic, and financial forces, that the other Great Powers, which would stand aside from the strife, would, for years to come, attain such a predominance, both from a political as well as from an economic standpoint, as to impose a heavy burden on Germany and Great Britain for many years to come.

Mr. Trefle was also perfectly right when he expressed his conviction that both Government and Parliament were far too keen on raising the standard of civilisation of the German people to wish to plunge the nation into all the horror and misery of warfare. The correctness of the point of view thus taken by Mr. Trefle concerning the attitude of the German nation is shown by the speech made by the Imperial German Chancellor in the Reichstag on March the 5th, which met with universal approval both in the German Parliament and in the German Press. Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg specially stated that it was his earnest wish to cultivate friendly relations with England. He clearly pointed out how closely the two countries are associated by the ties of civilisation and economic development. A week later the Emperor's brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, who had just returned from England expressed his joy, in a speech made at Hamburg, at finding that similar feelings prevailed in England. He said that he would assure them that the English had an honest and sincere admiration for Germany, that nothing was further from the thoughts of those in power than the idea of pursuing an aggressive policy towards Germany, he also called attention to the friendly feeling existing between the naval officers of the two nations.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.

And now we come to the question of the navy. The Imperial German Chancellor stated in the speech, to which allusion has already been made, that the Navy Bill had made public the amount of German ships to be built, and the time limit for their construction. There was nothing in the German Naval construction plan that was either secret, or in any way menacing to other "Powers." Even the *Temps* which cannot be accused of being too friendly to Germany, was obliged to admit, in a criticism of the Chancellor's speech, that there was nothing of a threatening character in the German Naval programme. The paper in question called attention to the fact that Germany and France possessed mighty armies without having been at war with one another for many a decade. For a like reason the mere fact of the existence of a strong English fleet and of, in a lesser degree, a strong German fleet should be no reason why the two countries should make war upon one another. On the contrary the *Temps* expressed an opinion that a greater equality in the fighting forces of these two countries was rather a pledge of peace than a war peril.

This, however, must not be taken to mean that these two countries can continue to increase their fleets ad infinitum. *The Westminster Gazette* says, in the course of a very sensible article on the Imperial German Chancellor's speech: "We must not indulge in the dream that we shall be able to bring about a change in Germany's naval policy by means of mutual agreements, but if polite and friendly relations can be maintained during the course of the next few years, we are justified in hoping that competition will cease, that is to say as soon as the existing ship building policy has been carried through."

I believe I know the prevailing feeling in German Government circles, among our industrial leaders, and among our savants, who still have a great influence on the views of the German nation. I will venture to say that the views prevailing here are quite in accordance with those expressed by *The Westminster Gazette.* The whole of Germany, from his Majesty the Kaiser himself down to the humblest labourer, wishes to live on friendly terms with England, and to compete with it in friendly rivalry. The people of Germany all thoroughly agree with the words spoken by Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg on March 5th. "There is no single Power which to-day can shut out other nations from competition."

The only thing necessary is that all competitors should remember that they are honest merchants. Surely a nation which invented such fine expressions as "fair play." and "open door", should have no objection to offer to this.

AMERICAN ART IN BERLIN.

Never yet in Europe has such a comprehensive and valuable exhibition of American paintings been organised as that which was yesterday opened by the Crown Prince of Germany in the rooms of the Berlin Royal Academy. This exhibition contains in round numbers 200 pictures, and they have been so carefully selected that they give us a very good insight into the present position and manner of creative art in the American Union. If we were called upon to sum up the general impression produced by this exhibition in a few words, we should say: American possesses a number of good, even excellent artists, but it has no National Art. Artistic talent is not the monopoly of any one nation, all countries are endowed with their share of artistic gifts; but a national art can only be produced by a People, which can create new forms drawn from its own national life, with which to enrich the world in general. This America has not yet succeeded in doing, and the democratic spirit, which has imposed itself on the history and institutions of the United States, forms a natural obstacle to the production of a great National Art. Such an art must spring from the work of true genius, and democracy tends more to raise the general level of the masses than to bring forward unique and powerful individualities.

The artist who best deserves to be called the genius of American art is Whistler. His work is represented in the Exhibition by a stately collection of his pictures, which are well calculated to convey a good idea of the delicacy of his eye, the esprit of his conceptions and the perfection of his technique. Whatever position may be accorded to Whistler, one thing is certain, and that is that his work is in its very kernel aesthetic art, decorative art, and consequently without real intellectuality. The most beautiful of his pictures are a pleasure for the eye; but their feeling for nature must not be exaggerated, and beyond that Whistler has nothing to offer; it is this which separates his pictures from the works of real geniuses.

The finest picture in the exhibition is the portrait of a lady in a white shawl by W. N. Chase. Here we have a beautiful effect produced by simple means, and the work need not fear a comparison with the best portraits of the modern English school. There are also some interesting portraits by Sargent, but as this artist has founded his art on the modern French School of portrait painting, his pictures often show a certain artificial elegance and disturbing refinement which is prejudicial to their artistique value. But perhaps we are here confronted with the traces of a genuine American characteristic. Just as American civilisation often discloses primitive methods and great refinement in sharp juxtaposition to one another, so in painting, the American spirit seems to spring over all the middle stages and to reach a certain aesthetic refinement. An example of this kind of work will be found in the portraits by I. W. Alexander; excellent in taste, charming and attractive as they are, one must not expect to find any special personality in them, anything disclosing the soul and the life of the sitter. They are merely ornamental pictures for a modern home.

INFLUENCE OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL.

A remarkable and even surprising fact is that we look in vain for anything especially American in American Art. Since American art threw off the influences of Munich and Dusseldorf, it has fallen under the ban of the French school, where it still remains; at the same time English, Dutch, and even Japanese influences—the last can be clearly traced in the works of Twachtman, the landscape painter—are found. But it is especially France which is the dominant factor in the American art of to-day, and the landscape painters are either followers of the Barbizon School, or they are influenced by modern impressionists such as Monet, Sisley, etc. The best works belong to the former class. The most prominent of these artists is G. Inness with his powerful, life-like, and sensitive landscapes; G. E. Browne, A. H. Wyatt, C. N. Deway preserve the traditions of the beautiful colouring of the older schools. . . The pictures of Lawson and others clearly show the modern Impressionist school. They reveal good workmanship but are lacking in all originality. There would be no difficulty in finding companion pictures to any of the works of these artists in our European galleries. There are not nearly so many portraits in this collection as one expected to find. Gari Melchers' portrait of Roosevelt is insipid and lifeless. The prevailing dearth of all originality is conspicuous. I. L. Stewart, whose favourite subject is nymphs and figures of that kind, confines himself to the usual elegant nudities of the Parisian School.

The most original works in the whole exhibition are Joseph Pennell's etchings, which are already well known and appreciated here in Berlin. Pennell has had the courage to take Modern factory life as the subject of his pictures. He depicts coal mines, steel works, oil wells, and sky scrapers, and contrives to get enormous artistic strength out of these materials. His etchings are among the very few productions of the day which suggest that modern industrial life, in all the tear and rush of its workshops, may some day find a great artist to depict it on canvas.

L. ASCH.

SIR WALTER HUGHES.

Proposed Entertainment.

A PRELIMINARY meeting of the well-known citizens of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Hall, to consider the steps to be taken to give a farewell entertainment to Sir Walter and Lady Hughes on their departure for England. The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta presided, and among those present on the occasion were:—Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim; the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong; the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Procter, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna; the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, the Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy; the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji; the Hon'ble Dr. Temulji B. Nariman; Mr. James MacDonald; Mr. J. A. D. McBain; Mr. A. M. Todd; Mr. C. V. Mehta; Mr. Gulam Hussein Currimbhoy Ebrahim; Mr. S. K. Barodawalla; Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy; Mr. Pheroze C. Setna; Dr. K. E. Dadachanji; Mr. Jamsetji A. Wadia; Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Vahed; Mr. Joseph Baptista; and others.

The Chairman opened the proceedings by saying he had very great pleasure in taking the Chair, as he had been asked to do, at that meeting which had called to take steps to show the universal appreciation in which Sir Walter Hughes had been held during his official career of the greatest distinction. At first it was proposed that it should be only an informal meeting of the friends and admirers of Sir Walter, but he (the speaker) found that the feeling was so general that something must be done to show the appreciation in which Sir Walter had been held by all classes and communities that the speaker thought it advisable to call this meeting. He had known Sir Walter ever since he was discovered by Lord Reay, Sir Walter had rendered innumerable useful services to the city. The speaker could not conceive of the Bombay Port Trust without Sir Walter. The great project of the New Docks was Sir Walter's creation, and the one thing that had greatly pleased H. R. H. the Prince of Wales during the progress of his visit was the Dock which His Royal Highness himself had said was the grandest scene he had seen in Bombay. Again, Sir Walter was the soul of the project of the existence of the City Improvement Trust, though others like Lord Sandhurst had also given their assistance to the scheme. Also in the Legislative Council, Sir Walter had proved greatly useful, and the speaker had always found him straightforward and honest. Sir Walter had always displayed independence of character and was a man who possessed the courage of his convictions. Sir Walter was giving up his official position in Bombay but the speaker hopes, not his connection with the city. The speaker had great pleasure in moving that to show their appreciation of the very valuable services rendered by Sir Walter during his long public career, a farewell entertainment be given to him and Lady Hughes prior to their departure for Europe.

The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong who supported the motion, said that Sir Walter had done excellent work in every way.

The motion was carried.

On the motion of Mr. James MacDonald, seconded by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, a Committee was appointed with the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji and Mr. J. A. D. McBain as Secretaries.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE LORDS AND THE VETO.

DEBATE ON SECOND RESOLUTION.

Ministerial Differences.

MR. HALDANE AND SIR E. GREY STAND OUT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, April 13.

In the House of Commons the amendment moved by Mr. James Hope raising the question of the constitution of the two Houses was rejected by 302 votes to 193.

In the course of the debate Mr. Balfour said the Government's scheme would only increase friction, but its chief objection was the absolute destruction of the Lords as the guardians of the Constitution.

Mr. Churchill said the powers left to the Lords should be entrusted to a more evenly constituted body. The second step in the Government's policy must be taken. The Opposition were under a profound delusion in thinking that Mr. Haldane and Sir Edward Grey were nearer to the Opposition than to the Labour Party on the question of Reform. Ministerial differences would not assist the Opposition. They were all wholly irrelevant to the controversy between the two great parties in the two Houses. All were united in the determination to secure the supremacy of the House of Commons.

LATER.

Mr. Churchill, in the speech in last night's debate, said that the views of Mr. Haldane and Sir Edward Grey only differed from the immediate policy of Government in going beyond it. There was no question of establishing unicameral system. The bargaining power of the Lords would be immensely increased under the new resolutions and would be in great danger if the resolutions were rejected.

He urged Mr. Balfour who held the issue in the hollow of his hand to think well before deciding. If the resolutions were rejected Mr. Balfour would be driven to repeated dissolutions and to governing and raising money without the Commons. He would have succeeded in driving half of the nation outside the pale of constitution.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF CEYLON.

Definition of the Burgher Class.

LONDON, April 13.

Colonel Seely, replying in the House of Commons to Sir William Collins, said, the definition of the Burgher class for the Representative Council of Ceylon was receiving the attention of a local commission. Pending its report it was impossible to say to what extent the Portuguese and Eurasian community would share in the election. It was not proposed that the latter class should be separately represented.

CHINCHOW-AIGUN RAILWAY.

Concession to America and Britain.

LONDON, April 12.

Sir Edward Grey, replying in the House of Commons, to Mr. Arbuthnot, said he was informed that the concession for the finance and construction of the Chinchow-Aigun Railway had been granted to American and British firms.

KILLED IN A POINT-TO-POINT RACE.

LONDON, April 12.

Lieutenant Eyre, of the Rifles, has been thrown while riding in the Point-to-Point Cavalry races and killed.

AUSTRIA'S NAVY.

Battleship Launched.

LONDON, April 13.

Trieste telegrams state that Austrian battleship "Zrinyi" of 14,500 tons, armed with 13 inch guns, has been launched.

FRENCH NAVY.

Sixth Battleship Launched.

LONDON, April 13.

Bordeaux telegrams report that a battleship "Vergniaud" of 18,300 tons has been launched. This, with the five previously launched, will constitute France's most powerful squadron.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, April 12.

The deaths are announced of Sir Robert Giffen and Sir Thomas Tancred.

[Sir Robert Giffen, K.C.B., who was born in 1837, had a varied career. He commenced life as a solicitor's clerk and followed the legal profession for five years from 1880-5. Later he turned to journalism; from 1862-6 he was a sub-editor of the "Globe" and from 1868-76 he was an assistant editor of the "Economist." Finally he became a civil servant, being appointed in 1876 to be chief of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade. He held this office until 1882 and between that year and 1897, when he retired, he held the offices of an Assistant Secretary of the Board of Trade, and Controller-General of the Commercial Labour and Statistical Departments. He was president of the Statistical Society from 1882-4, and was knighted in 1895. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Society. He was the author of several works on financial, economic and social questions.

Sir Thomas Selby Tancred, the well-known Mining and Railway Engineer, was the eighth baronet, and was born in 1840. He was educated at Radley and Bradfield. He was a contractor for the Forth Bridge, 1883-89 and in 1887 constructed the Delagoa Bay Railway.]

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

Question of Executive Councils.

STATEMENT BY MR. MONTAGU.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 12.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. Montagu, in reply to Mr. O'Grady, said Lord Morley was now considering proposals to create an Executive Council in Bengal. The question of a similar council for Eastern Bengal was not immediately contemplated. Lord Curzon's undertaking that the partition should in no way deprive the new province of the status and degree of efficiency, which it would have enjoyed if it had remained united to Western Bengal, referred specifically to institutions then existing, and the formation of an Executive Council in either province was not then contemplated.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Visit to the Frontier.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PESHAWAR, April 13.

On Monday morning the Viceroy went to the Paiwar Kotal. At the foot of the hill there was a large concourse of tribesmen who welcomed His Excellency and gave a display of tribal dances. On reaching the summit of the Pass which was covered with snow, Lord Minto explained to his Staff and the assembled company the tactical operations of the 2nd Afghan War. A photograph was taken on the boundary line. The party returned to Camp late in the afternoon.

This morning an early start was made for the motor drive of 163 miles to Peshawar and the ground was covered by the fifteen motors in the appointed time with scarcely a mishap. One of the features of the visit to Parachinar has been the request of the Turis for a school teaching up to the Entrance standard which should bear the name of Lord Minto. Even in this remote part the desire for education has now penetrated and the Viceroy made it quite clear that he approved warmly of their progressive ambitions. Regrets were expressed on all sides at the departure from the Kurram Valley where the party had been entertained so lavishaly and with such comfort by their hospitable hosts of the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Merk.

LATER.

After a most successful journey by motors from Parachinar, the Viceregal party arrived at Peshawar at 7 p. m. Yesterday the journey was accomplished by the fifteen cars with hardly one break down. Their Excellencies and party halted at Thal for lunch and had tea with the Officers of the 23rd Cavalry F. F. at Kohat en route. This morning His Excellency held a review of all the troops in garrison under the command of Sir James Willcocks and complimented him on the fine appearance of the men.

Their Excellencies after breakfasting with Sir James Willcocks returned to Government House and yttended the Peshawar Vale Hunt point-to-point races in the afternoon.

REFORM ACT REGULATIONS.

Modification Expected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, April 13.

The regulations governing the working of the New Reform Council Act have been in force since November last, and many defects and drawbacks have been brought to light. These will engage the consideration of the Government of India, Finance Department, as soon as they have cleared the accumulated arrears, and they will examine the regulations regarding the budget procedure. It is expected that several improvements will be suggested and modifications will be made in what is now known as the intermediate stage.

ANNANDALE GYMKHANA, SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 13.

Captain Muir, A.-D.-C., to the Viceroy, has taken over the duties of Honorary Secretary of the Annandale Gymkhana from Captain Jelf. He will be in Simla about the 1st proximo, and the usual annual meeting will be held to arrrange for amusements for the season. The following will be the various sub-secretaries:—Polo, Capt. Nicholas, A.-D.-C., to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief; Races, Captain Ridgway; Cricket, Lord Francis Scott; Horse Show, Major Shore; and Gymkhana, Captain Mackenzie. It is probable that the first play at the Gaiety Theatre will be "Lady Frederick" with Mrs. Macpherson title role.

POLICE RAID IN CALCUTTA.

Arms and Ammunition Found.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 13.

Late last evening the Calcutta Police raided premises at Corporation Street, occupants of which were suspected of receiving and retaining stolen property. In course of the search a book entitled "Ganga Gobind Singh," a Browning pistol of new pattern, a powder flask containing powder and 56 cartridges of different size were seized with several other articles of incriminating nature. A woman named Udiyia Bewa and her son were arrested along with Purna Chandra Shah. They will be charged under the Arms Act and also being in possession of stolen property.

ALLEGED SEDITIOUS BOOK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 13.

Yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate took up the case against Bhutnath Palit, an old man, who stands charged with printing and publishing a seditious book "Anal Prabha" or "the Stream of Fire." The prosecution prayed for a proclamation against the author of the book. The prayer was rejected and the case adjourned.

THE BARUIPORE DACOITY.

Twelve Arrests.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 13.

The Alipore Police, yesterday, arrested a dozen dacoits in connection with Baruipore dacoity. Some of the stolen property was recovered.

GANG OF RAILWAY THIEVES.

Found Guilty at Poona.

A RECORD CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, April 13.

The railway gang thefts' case, in which Multani Mahomedans and Hindus numbering twelve, were charged at the instance of the G. I. P. Railway Police with being members of a gang of thieves, associated for the purpose of committing thefts on Railway lines in India, came to a close yesterday before Mr. Roper, District and Sessions Judge and a jury.

The gang were first on their preliminary trial before the District Magistrate in October last, who committed them to the Sessions.

The case in the Sessions Court occupied forty days in hearing, during which period 120 witnesses were examined, Khan Bahadur S. C. Davar opening the case on the 10th February last for the Crown. The jury have now returned a unanimous verdict of guilty. Mr. Clabby, Superintendent of Railway Police, with Inspector Manilall, who had worked hard in running this expert gang to earth, deserves every credit for the successful termination of the case. The gang have been for years a source of annoyance to the travelling public. The case is the longest on record on this side of India.

The Sessions Judge will deliver sentences on Saturday morning.

ARREST OF A SECOND GANG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMERE, April 10.

Mr. O'Gorman, Inspector, B. B. & C. I. Ry, Police, Ahmedabad, has been very busy for some time back investigating a gang case in which no less than 19 accused are concerned, the members of which form a notorious gang who are residents of Ajmere, Agra, Delhi etc., etc., and who have robbed the travelling public for years.

The facts of the case are as follows:—During the course of Mr. O'Gorman's enquiries into the several thefts committed on Railway passengers he found that there was a certain gang in existence whose members are habitually associated for the purpose of commiting such thefts. Acting on the information thus gained and keeping a strict watch over their movements he arrested five members of this gang on the 4th instant in the very act of disposing of stolen property to two goldsmiths. The property consisted of gold and silver ornaments said to be valued at about Rs. 500. On further enquiries into the matter Mr. O'Gorman has so far succeeded in arresting 16 out of the 19 members composing the gang in question and his complaint against them has already been lodged before the First Class Magistrate, Palanpur, Mr. Gorda, under section 401 of the I. P. C. Mr. O'Gorman hopes in a day or two to satisfactorily account for the remaining three at present at large.

Inspector O'Gorman, it should be remembered to his credit, had worked up this case solely by himself, and only those engaged in the performance of police work know what a great burden he has taken on his shoulders.

During the three years he has been in Ahmedabad he has done excellent work. He is a terror to evil doors, and it is not so very long ago since he ran to earth a railway guard and another gang of professional railway thieves, who evaded detection for many years, and who are now undergoing long terms of imprisonment.

SURVEY PARTY ATTACKED BY VILLAGERS.

Three Men Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 13.

A report of a serious riot between villagers of Bistoopore and a party of the Public Works Department's surveying office reached Alipore yesterday. The Overseer and party went to the village in a Government boat, and while working out the water level of a canal, the villagers attacked them. The Overseer and two of his men felt senseless, and the villagers fled after breaking the boat to pieces. The wounded men were removed to hospital and an enquiry is proceeding.

THE POLLARD CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 13.

The adult members of the Pollard Lilliputian Co., who filed suits in the Small Cause Court for the recovery of arrears of wages and passage money to Australia, have obtained warrants for arrest against Mr. Pollard on the ground that there was a possibility of his leaving the jurisddiction of the Court.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN'S CONDITION.

Operation Performed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, April 13.

An operation was performed on Sir Charles Allen this morning by Major Bird, assisted by Colonel Drury and Major Maddox. Sir Charles stood the operation well, but his condition causes anxiety although his strength is well maintained. Lady Baker called on Lady Allen at the Hospital soon after the operation.

'BUS SMASHED BY A TRAIN.

Two Calcutta Lads Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 13.

A serious accident, resulting in two European lads being severely injured occurred on the crossing of the Grand Trunk Road in Howrah, yesterday evening. A passenger train on the Amta Light Railway was coming down to Howrah, when the engine accidentally collided with a passing school 'bus, occupied by some fifteen boys and girls, all pupils of the Howrah School. The 'bus was smashed and two of the boys were severely injured.

PROPOSED NEW GANGES BRIDGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 13.

The project forwarded by the East Indian Railway for bridging the Ganges at Mokameh is still under consideration, and does not seem to have made much progress. The crossing is now held by the Bengal and North-Western Railway, who have maintained a ferry service across the Ganges at this point for a long time, and negotiations are proceeding between the two companies with a view to a settlement.

AN Admiralty memorandum has been issued stating that the chief boatmen in charge of coastguard stations are henceforth to be known as chief petty officers, chief boatmen as first class petty officers, and commissioned boatmen promoted before October, 1907, as second-class petty officers.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE GOVERNOR ON MORAL EDUCATION.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR, who presided at the Educational Conference held in Bombay last week, made a thoughtful and notable contribution to the absorbing topic of the day, namely, the moral and religious education of Indian students. On the value of moral instruction there is a concensus of opinion. The aberrations of students have brought home the need of it to the Government as well as the public. How to rescue them from the hands of demagogues and mischief-makers is the puzzle of the moment. The cause of the mischief is traced to a defective system of education, and this idea has made a deep impression on Sir George Clarke. "Out of the violent clashing of the new and old ideas," he observed, "unrest naturally arose, and now shows itself in several forms." The youths are cut adrift from their old moorings, and are tossed about hither and thither on the wild waves, without any compass or rudder. Parental control has weakened, reverence for authority is lost; there is a decadence of manners and a growing moral laxity. "The restraining forces of ancient India have lost some of their power; the restraining forces of the West are inoperative in India." All these postulates, I believe, will command general acceptance. The crucial question is, what is the remedy? The answer given is, that boys should be so trained that they might grow up to be better men and better citizens. How is this to be accomplished? One means of attaining the end is religious education. But to give this education at school is out of the question. His Excellency himself admitted that the difficulty, which was enormous in England, was simply insuperable in India. On the other hand, although everybody is in favour of providing moral training for youths, there is a wide divergence of opinion as to whether the direct or the indirect method might be best employed in gaining the object in view. Whether a moral code was introduced in the curriculum or not, it was urged by almost every speaker at the Conference that the teacher was the most important factor in the situation. His precept and example, his own life and character, the loftiest truths and maxims drawn from the daily lesson, might exercise a subtle and potent charm upon his pupils. "Direct moral training," said Sir George Clarke, "must depend upon the personality of the teacher. He can not impart what he does not himself feel. He can only arouse interest, when he feels interest." In view of the average standard of our teachers, these are hard and exacting conditions, presupposing a supply of men of culture and refinement, of lofty character and high principles, capable of extracting a moral even from an ordinary lesson, making it more impressive and attractive by presenting it in an inferential and indirect manner, and by means of illustrative methods. No dull and prosy sermonizing will serve the purpose. The ordinary teacher, morally and intellectually, is far below the requisite standard, while not a few will be worse than useless. The problem is not so very easy as that it can be solved even partially by increasing the pay of teachers. In his opening address, His Excellency indicated the general lines of discussion, leaving it to the Conference to make practical suggestions. He, however, made one himself, though rather tentatively. He thought there might be introduced in the school course a moral series, "in which the moral lessons should be drawn from Indian life, history, biography, mythology and literature. The atmosphere, the colouring, and the forms of expression must be Indian."

MORAL TEXT-BOOKS AND TEACHERS.

Mr. Roosevelt told the Egyptian nationalists that education was a question of character, not curriculum. A moral series introduced in the school course is not likely to transform character, and it is vain to expect that the general run of teachers will come up to the ideal contemplated for them. They cannot, as a class, be much above the prevailing standard of the society of which they form a part. They are subject to the same conditions and circumstances as the people around them. Although we are all agreed as to the necessity of moral education, it is important to remember that in India the question has one distinguishing feature which turns it into a puzzling, and well nigh insoluble, problem. Elsewhere moral training is given for the general improvement of character; in India it is sought to be introduced as an antidote to political excesses. I am afraid it is futile to expect that political waywardness and political outrages will cease in consequence of a system, however well devised, of moral education. The spirit, which is engendered by the baneful influences which surround the youth of this country, will thrive independently of educational systems. It was suggested by some of the speakers at the Conference that moral instruction should commence in primary schools. They were reminded by Mr. Sharpe, Director of Public Instruction, that there was no lack of moral lessons in the vernacular series; only they require to be properly taught. So we again come round to the argument that everything depends upon the teacher, and thus we go on arguing in a circle, without being able to fix upon a workable plan for the accomplishment of our object. Everybody felt at the Conference that "something must be done." But the crux of the problem lay in discovering what that something should be, and how it was to be brought into effect. Given moral textbook, such as is commended by His Excellency, the student may not draw from the lives of the Indian heroes and heroines of old the moral which is intended, and which his preceptors might seek to inculcate. The Indian atmosphere and colouring might only serve to heighten and aggravate his own ideal of patriotism. Even the Geeta, we see, has been turned to base uses.

CONDITIONS OF MORAL DEVELOPMENT.

The school curriculum is not sufficient for the harmonious development of the entire moral being. There are other forces at work, stronger in their effect upon the youngster, which must work in harmony with the school training, giving it strength and support. If these forces work the other way, the school influence is neutralized. The co-operation of home and of society is essential. When I point out the difficulties which are in our path, I must not be understood at setting up a plea for letting things alone. Whatever improvements that may be devised in the curriculum and the teaching fraternity should be cordially adopted, as contributing their own share to the general good. In its salutary effect the improved course of study will act upon society, and the influence of society will, in its turn, react upon the student. As the question of moral training has been brought to a head by political considerations, the influence of the state and of individual Englishmen in India must likewise be regarded as potent factors in the making of a good citizen. In Bombay the students are well-behaved, because here the influences which govern them are generally wholesome. Given good shepherds, it is easy to guide them aright. Given evil counsels, it is easier to misguide them.

FIGHTING SEDITION—A BENGAL MOVEMENT.

The ultimate object of all these anxious considerations is to check sedition and anarchism. It is a problem which for its satisfactory treatment admits of no partial, narrow or disjointed view. The situation must be dealt with comprehensively. A combination of forces is needed to check disorder, and finally to wipe it out of existence. A plan of campaign has lately been adopted in Bengal under the leadership of Mr. Surendranath Bannerji. It is sought to create a sound and healthy opinion by means of popular lectures, and by establishing libraries, well stocked with books for the proper study of civics. It is proposed that "some amount of control over the writings of newspapers should be attempted." A Central Association, with branches all over India, is to be established for the purpose of fighing lawlessness. The organization will aim at diverting the energies of the educated classes to various fields of activity. They are confined at present too exclusively to politics. The manifesto, issued by the Association, declares that social reform should be more actively promoted, and "the work of elevating the depressed classes should be commenced in right earnest, and on an expensive scale." Mass-education is also commended to the attention of patriots, while the greatest stress is laid upon the industrial development of the country. I am pleased to see that no reference whatever has been made to the boycott movement in the Bengal manifesto, and it is not commended as one of the means for the promotion of arts and industries. "A great deal may be done by an organization to directly promote the development of agriculture and industries, by examining the resources of any particular industry, deciding what industries may be suitably promoted, and at what time, and by taking all possible steps for starting an industry so found suitable." The new movement deserves support and encouragement. We hope it will soon emerge from the stage of mere good intentions.

DION.

"LADY HUNTWORTH'S EXPERIMENT."

Bombay Amateurs Score a Success.

BOMBAY has proved itself this week to be rich in capable amateur actors, for twice we have seen at the Empire Theatre performances which have thrown nothing but the greatest credit on all concerned in their production. The second of these was given last evening, when an entirely different cast, with one exception, from that which played on Monday in the "Importance of Being Earnest," gave a production of "Lady Huntworth's Experiment," which was admirable in every respect. The piece is one which is little known to Bombay theatre-goers—we are almost uncertain in fact that it has never before been seen in the city—but a comedy by Mr. R. C. Carton, it proved to be a thoroughly interesting play. It has an original plot and amusing situations as well as amusing characters. After Oscar Wilde's brilliant lines which many of them had heard so recently, its dialogue may have seemed a little tame to the audience, but one cannot expect every dramatist to produce the pretty epigram and pointed repartee of a Wilde, and if the play lacked anything in this respect there was plenty of compensation in its excellent acting and staging. The performance was given under the direction of Mrs. Henry Barlow who may be heartily congratulated on yet another instance of the good work she has done for the amateur stage in Bombay, and was on behalf of the building fund of St. Peter's Church, Mazagon. The audience was a good one, but it was somewhat a disappointment to see that the theatre was by no means completely filled.

The action of "Lady Huntworth's Experiment" takes place in the snug country vicarage of the Rev. Audley Pillinger, whose household is completed by his sour, middle-aged sister and his charming and sprightly young niece. Her fiance, Captain Dorvaston, is paying a visit, and at breakfast, with which the first act commences, the conversation turns first on the indiscretions of the cooks—preliminary to breakfast—and then on the recent divorce of Lady Huntworth, a topic which the vicar and his sister find very shocking, but which possesses a lively interest for the younger people. The cook soon appears to be one of the principal figures in the play. She is evidently a lady who has occupied a higher sphere than the kitchen, and one is more or less prepared for the shock when she discovers in a dissolute chance visitor to the vicarage, her old husband, Lord Huntworth. About the same time the audience also discovers that the Vicar's niece, engaged in obedience to parental wishes to Captain Dorvaston is about to run away with the Vicar's curate. However, in ignorance of all these things, both the Vicar and Captain Dorvaston arrange to say to the cook a few words on something important in the privacy of the kitchen in the evening. Of course they arrive almost at the same time, Lord Huntworth, a very drunk Lord Huntworth, comes early to assist the situation, and naturally the presence of one drunk and two sober men, hidden in the kitchen with the cook, is likely to give Miss Pillinger cause for much painful thought. However she finds only the Captain, the Vicar has a narrow escape and the drunken Lord is considerately put in a ditch. Having found that his late wife has come into another fortune he is seeking to be reunited. On refusal, he seeks the Vicar the next day and thoughtfully suggests that the cook shall be given the sack. However virtue must not be confounded, the villain is pushed into the cold, a happy young married couple return, Lady Huntworth goes after her fortune, Captain Dorvaston goes after Lady Huntworth, and the Vicar is left to bemoan the loss of a cook.

Captain Sullivan had a difficult character study to play in the part of the precise didactic old Vicar, but he could hardly have been bettered, and with many touches of genuine humour made the old clergyman as always an entertaining figure. Mrs. Dimmock represented Lady Huntworth admirably as a sensible good hearted woman of the world who has that misfortune and faced it bravely, and she was clearly a favourite with her audience all through. Captain Davis as usual gave a breezy sketch of his roles, Captain Dorvaston; and his cheerful careless way of blundering along and his slangy humourisms were a delightful contrast to and refreshing relief from the austere atmosphere of the Vicar's menage. Miss Sells played cleverly. in the unattractive part of Miss Pillinger and Mrs. Philip Percival was always graceful and blithe Lucy. Mr. Malcolm Hogg's was also a clever performance as Lord Huntworth and Miss Dimmock and Mr. E. Bolus, especially the former, provided a lot of fun by their excellent caricatures of a maid and a man-servant. Mr. Stanley Kent also made the best of a small part as the curate.

The performance will be repeated to-night for the benefit of the same fund, and it may be added that the incidental music is once more supplied by the G. I. P. Volunteers Band under Mr. H. Mallandaine.

INDUSTRIAL AND SCIENTIFIC TRAINING.

Sixty Students Sent from Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 13.

The seventh annual meeting of the Scientific and Industrial Association was held this afternoon in the Town Hall. Mr. Norendra Nath Sen, Editor, "Indian Mirror" presided. The President, in course of his speech, announced that a Branch Association has been formed in Burma which has undertaken to pay for one student annually and a Manufacturers Association has been formed with the object to bring together all manufacturers of Bengal for the purpose of mutual help and co-operation. The Government of Bengal have promised to pay Rs. 5,000 annually. At this meeting two accounts of the Association, which showed prosperity, were passed.

Later on in the evening a hearty send off was given to sixty students, 24 of whom are going to England, 3 to Germany, 26 to America, 5 to Japan and 2 to France for industrial and scientific education.

BIG FIRE AT MANDALAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, April 13.

A telegram from Mandalay states that a big fire took place there last night. The telegram gives no details, but asks that a relief fund may be opened for the benefit of the sufferers.

SUSPICIOUS POISONING OF SOLDIERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

RANGOON, April 13.

The cause of the recent illness of the men of the 62nd Company R. G. A. promises to remain a mystery as the Chemical Examiner's report states that there are no traces of poison. The Chemical Examiner does not advance any theory as to the probable cause of the illness.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Retiring Chairman.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David presiding.

LOCAL ALLOWANCE.

The Commissioner in a letter stated:—"With reference to Standing Committee's Resolution No. 6355 of the 26th January last requesting the Commissioner to consider and inform the Committee whether (1) the grant of local allowance to Municipal employees should continue, and if so whether (2) the scale should not be revised, I have the honour to state that I have consulted the Heads of all Departments on the first point and their opinion is that on account of the increased cost of living in Bombay the allowance should be continued and I agree with them in their opinion. As regards the second point it seems to me that the present scale must be slightly modified. When submitting my original proposal to the Standing Committee last year, it was my intention to limit the expenditure on account of the allowance to Rs. 50,000 per annum. The Standing Committee, however, on the recommendation of their Sub-Committee, adopted the present scale at an increased cost. In the Budget for 1910-11 a sum of Rs. 60,000 has been provided and if the present scale is to be continued the grant will have to be considerably supplemented. In my opinion the Municipality should limit their expenditure on these allowances to between Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 60,000 and in the current year should not exceed the Budget Provision of Rs. 60,000. I have the honour accordingly to suggest the following scale:—Rs. 4 per mensem to employes other than labour staff, drawing not more than Rs. 50 per month, Rs. 5 per mensem to employes other than labour staff, drawing Rs. 51 to Rs. 125 per month. The total cost according to this scale will be about Rs. 60,264 as shown below:—Employes in Class I, 818 by Rs. 4 = Rs. 3,272; Employees in Class II, 350 by Rs. 5 = Rs. 1,750:—Per month Rs. 5,022 by 12:—Rs. 60,264 (14).

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation, with a recommendation that the scale suggested by the Commissioner be approved.

THE QUESTION OF WELLS.

The Committee then considered a letter from the Commissioner, forwarding for information, the Executive Health Officer's Report for the 1st quarter of 1910, which has already been published in these columns. In the course of his report the Health Officer had stated: "The enormous amount of work done in respect of wells, tanks, cisterns, etc., has now come to a standstill, in consequence of the last resolution of the Standing Committee that a list of only those wells which are away from light and air and of which the water is not used should be sent to the Standing Committee, and a Sub-Committee will visit these wells and decide what is to be done. Under these circumstances I have nothing to say as to the result of the work done during the quarter; as beyond the inspection and writing of letters and serving of notices to the parties in whose premises such places exist nothing has been done, beyond spending a considerable amount of time and money without any practical result."

It was resolved to record the report and to draw the Commissioner's attention to the misunderstanding under which the Health Officer seemed to labour that he had been asked to furnish a list of only those wells which were away from light and air and of which the water was not used. The resolution of the Standing Committee was to the effect that the Committee would proceed to take action in respect of such of the wells inside the houses as contained anopheles larvæ and that the Commissioner might be asked to place before the Committee lists of the worst cases which in his opinion required action with particulars as to whether the owners of those wells required them for use.

THE MARKET SCALE.

The Committee also considered a letter from the Commissioner stating that the offer of Rs. 760 from Mr. Lachhiram Shriniwas for the right of collecting scale fee at the Crawford Market for the year 1910-11 was accepted by them at one of their previous meetings, but that the contractor had now applied for the cancellation of the contract saying that the market dealers had opened a new scale elsewhere where, the goods imported, were weighed instead of at the Crawford Market scale. The Commissioner proposed that the present contract be cancelled and the right be sold to the market punch for Rs. 5,445, and that hereafter a condition might be inserted in the market business that all goods imported into the market should pass through the market scale.

Mr. Todd inquired whether they had no power to compel the stall-holders to have their goods weighed at the market scale.

The Commissioner replied in the negative.

It was resolved to approve the Commissioner's proposal.

RETIRING CHAIRMAN.

Mr. James Macdonald moving a vote of thanks to the retiring Chairman said that as they all knew Sir Sassoon David had performed his duties in an exceptionally able and modest manner to the perfect satisfaction of his colleagues, and to the great advantage of the public. He moved that the Standing Committee offered their best thanks to the Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David for the valuable work rendered by him as Chairman of the Committee and that they put on record their appreciation of the great ability and courtesy with which he had performed his duties.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji seconding the motion expressed his agreement with what had fallen from Mr. Macdonald. His only wonder was, he said, how so busy a man as Sir Sassoon could spare so much time for public questions and how he could so punctually attend their meetings.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim supporting the motion said that Sir Sassoon was a recognised authority on financial matters.

The Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji associated himself of the remarks of the previous speakers. He said there were no two opinions about the business capacity of Sir Sassoon.

Mr. Sheppard, Municipal Commissioner, said the work of the Committee under Sir Sassoon's chairmanship had been done in a most business like manner.

Mr. Baptista also paid a tribute to the work done by Sir Sassoon as Chairman of the Committee.

The motion was carried.

Sir Sassoon David in reply thanked the members of the Committee and the Municipal Commissiones for the resolution and for the kind words that had been said about him. The burden of work on the Chairman of the Committee was no light one, but he was glad to say that that burden had been fairly distributed owing to the support he had received from his colleagues. He acknowledged the great help he had received from the Municipal Commissioner who had been a pillar of strength to him in both the Committee and the Corporation, and to whom he was very thankful for the help he had received from him. He also paid a tribute to the worth of Mr. R. P. Masani, who was a very good Secretary, who was fully conversant with the details of Municipal work, and who was always obliging. He concluded with again thanking the Municipal Commissioner, and the members of the Committee for the kind words they had said about him.

MADRAS VAKIL CENSURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 13.

In the matter of the unprofessional conduct of Mr. M. Devarajulu Naidu, High Court Vakil, Justices Miller and Krishnaswamy Iyer yesterday held that the Vakil admitted having received the money on behalf of the defendants and having used it for his own purposes. They were prepared to believe that the Vakil had no dishonest intention of misappropriating the money for his own use, but however they thought that his conduct was objectionable. Considering the circumstances of the case, they took a lenient view of the matter, and did not consider it necessary to suspend the Vakil. They, therefore, thought that in this case the ends of justice would be best met, if they only censured the conduct of the Vakil.

AT a miscellaneous dispersal in London a Victoria Cross, awarded to Private Thomas Duffy, of the Madras Fusiliers at the relief of Lucknow, realised £60. A naval Victoria Cross group, presented to Seaman Joseph Trewavas for bravery in the Sea of Asoff, fetched £132.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Prize-Distribution.

THE annual prize-distribution of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery took place last night at the Town Hall. Major-General Swan presided and gave away the prizes.

Major T. W. Hawes, the officer, commanding the corps, opening the proceedings, said:—

Major-General Swann, Ladies and Gentlemen:—Before asking General Swann to distribute the prizes, which he has so very kindly said he would be pleased to do this evening, I should like to give a short account of the progress made by the Corps during the past year. The season was a most successful one, and the attendance at parades as well as at the Camp was all that could be expected. A keen interest was taken throughout the year by all ranks, and the general efficiency of the corps is to-day far in advance of what it was this time last year. For the first time, for some years, the corps took part with the other troops in Bombay in lining the streets on the occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit. A section of the Bombay Defences was also manned during the defence rehearsal, and this gave those who were present an insight into what they would have to do in case of war and proved very instructive. I am glad to say, that the strength of the corps has increased during the past year. On 31st March, 1909, the enrolled strength was 265, and on the 31st March last, it was 336. There is still room, however, for more recruits and I hope every member will do his best to add to the members during the current year. During the last season, four long service volunteer medals were awarded to the following:—Pay-Master and Hony. Capt. J. P. Watson, Coy. Quarter-Master Sergt. Kirkbride, Bombardier Clyne, and Gunner Zurhot; 19 members passed their proficiency examination, of whom 12 were from No. 3 Company, 6 from Nos. 1 and 2, including two officers and 1 officer from No. 4 Company. I hope, that all officers and N. C. officers, who have not yet passed this examination will make an effort to do so during the coming drill season.

GENERAL INSPECTION.

The Companies in Bombay were inspected on the 6th March by Major-General Swann immediately after the service company practice was fired. The firing was witnessed and criticised by Brigadier-General Hickman, Inspector of Coast Defences in India. The parade state at this inspection showed 92 present out of a total 111. No. 3 Company was inspected at practice near Kirkee on the 9th March by Major General Barter, Commanding the Poona Brigade. The practice was conducted by Captain Cowie and was exceedingly good. The parade state showed 62 out of a possible 83. The R. E. Company turned out exceedingly well during the defence rehearsal and ran the light at Middle Ground for six consecutive all-night runs which deserves great credit seeing that the men had their own business to attend to during the day. This Company was inspected at Middle Ground on the 29th March by Major-General Bond, Inspector-General of Military Works, and while running the lights the inspecting officer expressed himself highly pleased with the work done by this Company. The parade state showed 35 out of a possible 51. The new Company which has lately been formed at Ahmedabad is to be armed with two 12 pr: B. L. field guns and their role will be the same as that of No. 3 Company at Kirkee. The present strength of this Company is 6 officers and 62 other ranks. I regret to say, that although this Company was formed at Ahmedabad last July, owing to considerable delay on the part of Government, they have not yet had their guns issued to them nor was a Sergeant Instructor appointed until the 5th of this month. Needless to say the members of the Company have been unable to make themselves efficient during the last drill season. With regard to the question of a site our headquarters, two very good sites were offered to us by Government and plans of the building were prepared, but for no apparent reason the offers for both these sites were in turn withdrawn. I understand, however, that the site that was last offered, that near the wireless telegraphy station, may shortly be vacant again. This would be a very excellent one and it is to be hoped that Government will see its way to allot it to us for our headquarters.

THE SOCIAL SIDE.

During the off-season and also while in Camp the social side of the corps was not neglected. The arrangements for recreation games, etc., were very ably carried out during Camp by a Games Committee under Lieutenant Goldsmith, with a very keen and able assistant in Sergeant Venn, and the members of His Excellency the Governor's band very kindly gave a musical evening in Camp which was much appreciated. A very successful promanade concert was arranged by the Adjutant in September last and we are all very grateful to those ladies and gentlemen who were kind enough to give their services. A subscription dance was held in January and this was also well attended.

There is only one other point that I should like to refer to and that is the loss the Corps has sustained by the retirement of its Colonel. Lieutenant-Colonel Russell was associated with the Corps for the past 10 years and I am sure that I shall be expressing the feelings of all the members of the Corps in saying that we all very much regret his having resigned. I must take this opportunity of thanking the members of the permanent staff for the excellent way they have performed their duties during the past season. I would like also to specially mention that the keen spirit shown by the members of the Corps during the past year was mainly due to the fact that we have the good fortune to possess in Mr. Cudlip a most energetic and hard working Adjutant and I am sure that the Corps will with his valuable assistance give even a better account of itself during the current year. Ladies and Gentlemen, I have no other remarks to offer and have only now to ask General Swann to kindly distribute the prizes.

Major-General Swan then gave away the prizes. Addressing the assembly, General Swan said he had great pleasure in giving away the prizes to the corps whom he had known so long. But that joy was tinged with regret owing to the fact that his friend Lieut. Col. Russel was not there that night. Colonel Russel and himself had served in this part of the country for nearly thirty years. Referring to the work done by the B. V. A. during the past year, General Swan said that the corps had reason to be proud of that work. It was a record of progress made during the past year. Progress meant efficiency, and the Bombay Volunteer Artillery had every year put in a little better efficiency than the previous year. They were all proud of their privileges as citizens of a great Empire, but it had to be remembered that there was no right which did not carry duty with it. What he liked to see was this that those who considered themselves citizens of the biggest Empire that ever was, had not only rights but also had duties. It was an erroneous idea that they had carried out all their imperial duties when they paid their taxes. This was an exploded theory. He cited the example of the citizens of Carthage, who thought they had done their duties when they paid taxes. The prevalence of this idea among the Carthegians was one of the causes which led to her fall at the hands of Rome. They had duties as well as rights, and they had to consider that it was not a petty parish but a great empire. All of them could not give all their time to military service, but each and all of them could give up a little bit of their extra time, so that in times of emergency they might prove useful members of the Empire. He then asked them to remember that big guns were not the only useful arm they possessed. It would be a long time before their supremacy on the sea could be challenged, but there were possibilities that they might be called upon to uphold the British Empire in this country. In such a contingency the little hand-gun would prove greatly useful. They should, therefore, learn to use the hand-gun also, besides the big gun.

Three cheers were given to Major-General Swan.

A dance followed the distribution of prizes.

The following is the list of prize-winners:—

LIST OF PRIZES.

Gatacre Challenge Cup.—Presented by the late Genl. W. Gatacre for the best shooting Company at Service Company Practice. Won by No. 1 Company Battery Commander Major Hawes.

Wheal Challenge Cup.—Presented by Mr. Wheal for the best Sub-Division at Gun Drill. Won by No. 2 Sub-Division, No. 2 Coy. Sergt. C. H. Bailey.

Hamilton Shield.—Presented by Messrs. Hamilton & Co. for competition between Sub-Divisions in "Squad Drill and Guard Mounting". Won by No. 1 Sub-Division, No. 1 Coy. Sergt. Venn.

Major Hawes' Cup.—Presented by Major Hawes for the best Instructor in Gun Drill in No. 1 Coy. Won by Sergeant Venn.

Gun Layers' Competition :—A prize presented by the Officers for the two best Gun Layers in the Corps. 1st, Gr. Davidson, Rs. 30; and 2nd., Corpl. Forbes, Rs. 20.

Depression Range—A prize presented by the Officers for the two best.

Finding Competition—Range Finders in the Corps. 1st, Gr. Bellamy, Rs. 30; and 2nd, Gr. Norris, Rs. 20.

Proficiency Examination Prizes.—Two Prizes. First prize presented by Lieut. Leach, second prize presented by the Officers. For the 1st and 2nd member in the Proficiency Examination. 1st Prize, Gr. Green; and 2nd Prize, Lt. Leach.

CLASS FIRING PRIZES.

Trained Volunteers.—For the five highest scores in the Annual Course. Corpl. Barker, Rs. 30; Br. Chard, Rs. 20 ; Gr. Fenner, Rs. 15 ; Br. Geldart, Rs. 10; and Gr. Gubbins, Rs. 5.

Recruits—For the two highest scores in the Annual Course. 1, Gr. J. Smith, Rs. 25; and 2, Gr. W. Evans, Rs. 10.

B. V. A. RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Inter-Company Competition.—A Challenge Cup presented by Major J. J. Marsland and Major R. W. Pennington for the best shooting Company and medals presented by the abovenamed officers to the winning team. Won by No. 2 Coy., Corpl. Clyne.

Carter Cup.—A Challenge Cup presented by Mr. Carter, of Messrs. Lund and Blockley, for the best shooting, Sub-Division medals presented by the officers to the winning team and to the highest score in each losing team. Won by No. 4 Sub-Division, No. 2 Coy. Cpl. Barker.

Best scores in each losing team.—Spr. Roblou, Cpl. Niven, Spr. Muller, Cpl. Forbes, Cpl. Clyne, Gr. Fenner and Gr. Eagles.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING COMPANY.

For the best Electrician Recruit.—A prize of Rs.75 presented by Messrs. Turner, Hoare. Won by (1) Spr. W. Grant, Rs. 50 ; (2) Spr. V. Gutteridge, Rs. 25.

For the best Engineer Recruit.—A prize of Rs. 50 presented by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton. Won by Spr. G. Welch.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Match 1.—Running man. The first three prizes presented by Capt. Bernard Triggs. (1) Gr. Gubbins, Rs. 50 ; (2) Corp. Clyne, Rs. 30 ; (3) Sapper R. Hotz, Rs. 20 ; (4) Sgt. Twiss, Rs. 15 ; and (5) S. M. Solley, Rs. 10.

Match 2.—Disappearing Target. (1) Sapper Roblow, value Rs. 50, presented by Messrs. Rose & Co.; (2) Corpl. Clyne, a prize presented by Messrs. Sulter Palmer & Co.; (3) Sgt. Twiss, Rs. 20 ; (4) Corpl. Barker, Rs. 15; and (5) S. M. Solley, Rs. 10.

Match 3—Rapid Firing. (1) Corpl. Niven. Dressing lace presented by Messrs. Asquith and Lord ; (2) Gunner Eagles ; Rs. 30, presented by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.; (3) Sapper Roblow, Rs. 20; (4) Corpl. Barker, Rs. 15; and (5) Gunner Heywood, Rs 10.

Match 4.—(200 and 600 yds). (1) S. M. Solley, prize value Rs. 50, presented by Lt. W. H. Leach; (2) Gr. Thomson, Rs. 36; (3) Corpl. Niven, Rs. 20 ; (4) Gr. Dixon, Rs. 15 ; and (5) Corpl. Forbes, Rs. 10.

Match 5.—(200, 300 and 500 yards). (1) Gr. Eagles, Silver Cup presented by H. E. the Governor; (2) Gr. Green, Field Glasses presented by Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo; (3) Gr. Gubbins, Messrs. Thomson and Taylor's Prize ; (4) Gr. Mitchell, Rs. 15 ; and (5) S. M. Solley, Rs. 10.

Match 6.—(200 and 500 yards). (1) Gunner Mitchell, value Rs. 50, presented by Messrs. Thacker and Co.; (2) Corpl. Clyne, Rs. 30; (3) Gunner Green, Rs. 20; (4) S. M. Solley, Rs. 15 ; and (5) Gr. Thomson, Rs. 10.

Aggregate Medals presented by Capt. J. P. Watson:—(1) Gunner Eagles; and (2) S. M. Solley.

Consolation Match (200 and 500).—Score—58, 1st Br Geldart, Rs. 20 ; 54, 2nd Gr. Muller, Rs. 10 ; 53, 3rd Gr. Jenner, Rs. 10.

Spoon Competition, 1909-10.—Gunner Green, 5 spoons; Gunner Thomson, 4 spoons; Corpl. Forbes 4 spoons; Corpl. Hainsworth, 4 spoons; Sapper Muller, 4 spoons; Corpl. Barker, 3 spoons; S. I. Maber, 3 spoons ; S. M. Solley, 3 spoons; Gunner Dixon, 3 spoons; Sapper Brown, 3 spoons; Sapper Barr, 3 spoons; Gunner Heywood, 3 spoons; Corpl. Clyne 2 spoons; Sapper Finlay, 2 spoons; Gunner Hatton' 2 spoons; Corpl. Niven, 2 spoons; Bomb Geldart, 2 spoons; Sapper Rickwood, 2 spoons; Sapper Partrige, 1 spoon; Gunner Goedsir, 1 spoon; Corpl. Banks, 1 spoon; Lieut. Cudlip, 1 spoon; Gunner Turpin, 1 spoon ; Sergt. Twiss, 1 spoon; Gunner Peters, 1 spoon; Gunner Smith, 1 spoon; Sapper Welch, 1 spoon.

Spoon Aggregates.—Class 1—1st, Corpl. Barker, and 2nd, S M. Solley. Class 2—1st, Gunner Dixon, and 2nd, Corpl. Banks.

VOLUNTEER LONG SERVICE MEDAL.

Qr. Mr. Sergt. J. A. Kirkbride and Gr. W. F. Zarhorst.

ARMY PAGEANT.

Some 126,000 tickets will be on sale for the Army Pageant, which is to be given in the summer at Fulham Palace, and already over £4,000 has been received in cash for seats. The gratifying announcement was made at a meeting held at the Fulham Town Hall recently, over which the Mayor (Councillor H. G. Norris) presided. His worship added that it was an open secret that the pageant would be attended by the highest in the land.

Mr. Tudor Craig, the secretary of the pageant, explained that their object was primarily to assist the Soldiers and Sailors Help Society, which during the past seven years had helped over 130,000 time-expired men. It had representatives in every village in the kingdom, as well as in India and the Colonies, all working in an honorary capacity for the good of old soldiers and sailors. The Princess Christian was president, and took a deep interest in the work as well as in the details of the pageant. The only assured income was £3,000 a year, whereas the actual help afforded to men, without office expenses, exceeded £5,500 a year. The properties of the pageant, such as spears, shields, swords, and article of that sort were being made by disabled soldiers and sailors in the society's workshops. To the book of the pageant Lord Roberts, Sir A. Conan Doyle, Lord Cheylesmore, Lieut.-General Sir H. Smith-Dorrien, the Somerset Herald, the King's armourer, the King's librarian, and other well-known men had contributed articles.

Mr. F. R. Benson, master of the pageant, said that one of the objects of the pageant would be to sound an awakening note, calling on the Empire to rouse herself from her lethargy and absorption in other pursuits, and to tell her that unless she altered her ways the days of her glory, which the pageant would illustrate, were numbered. They desired to re-awaken the spirit of devotion, courage, and self-sacrifice which rang through the story of the splendour of England's wars. They also wished to discharge in some measure the debt which civilians who stayed at home owed to those who fought in their place. That and similar pageants were one of the many features of the silent reawakening of the English-speaking race which was going on, unseen by the greater number, but dimly felt which asserted itself in the call of the blood, in the love of the children-people to the Motherland, and of the sisterpeople across the sea to the elder sisterland. The story they had to tell began at the beginning of things, when the earliest inhabitants of these islands fashioned themselves weapons of stone. It continued down through the ages till in the finale Arthur came back from his long sleep with the sword of justice accompanied by the representatives of our forefathers, and his call would be the same which had rang through all the ages.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 2nd Apr. on 339·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week........	10,000	10,000	......	20,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	29	30	......	59
For previous 12 weeks of half year	1,10,852	1,55,554	482	2,66,888
Total for 13 week	1,20,852	1,65,554	482	2,86,888
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,600	1,900	20	4,520
Per mile of Ry..	19	14	......	33
Total to corresponding date...	34,183	49,108	742	84,033

Increase for the week ....Rs. 15,480

Do. to date ....Rs. 2,02,855

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION CASE.

Individual Elections Set Aside.

At the Small Causes Court, yesterday, Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge, delivered judgment in the Municipal Election Petition, filed by Hajibhai Abdoolla Lalji to have the recent Mandvi Ward Election set aside.

His Honour delivering the judgment said : This is a petition against the recent election of eight councillors for B. Ward (Mandvi) to the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay. The petitioner is the ninth respondent's son-in-law and prays that the whole election or the election of the eight councillors or of one or more of them may be set aside and a scrutiny held. It appears that at the recent election for this ward 15 candidates presented themselves for the eight vacancies allotted to the ward. A poll was taken on the 27th January, 1910, and the result was declared by the Municipal Commissioner.

The petitioner alleges that there was general personation at the election to the knowledge of the candidates or their agents, and coercion and undue influence. No evidence has been adduced in support of the charges of coercion and undue influence, and they need not therefore be considered. The charge of personation is, however, more serious. A very large number of voting papers have been put in during the course of the case and the evidence recorded shows that some 106 voting papers are bad. Some of these were admitted to be bad and others have been proved to be so. These 106 papers may be divided into two classes :—(1) 42 cases of fraudulent personation, and (2) 64 other cases comprising instances of what I might call innocent personation, minor votes, and votes under powers-of-attorney from either firms or individual voters on the roll which for some cause or other are inoperative. Under the heading of "innocent personation" may be classed all those cases where a vote is given on behalf of the voter on the roll by his son, brother or other relation. They cannot be called fraudulent, inasmuch as anybody acquainted with the habits and customs of the people in this city knows that as a rule it signifies little to a man whether he goes himself to the poll or sends another to vote for him. It is not unusual for a son to identify himself with his father's name, a partner with the firms, or a moonim with his employees in the performance of every day acts. As, however, voting by proxy is not allowed by the Act save in the cases therein referred to these votes must be disallowed. Minor's votes must also be disallowed. It was argued that this Court had no power to go behind the ward roll compiled by the Commissioner under the provisions of the Act and English cases were cited to show that persons who had been entered on the burgess roll but who were in receipt of parochial relief were nevertheless entitled to vote by virtue of their status as burgesses entered on the roll which was deemed to be conclusive. I have no sympathy with this argument in the case of minors entered on the roll. It has been urged before in this Court without success, and there is no reason why there should not be uniformity in the decision of this Court as well as in any other. I have read the judgment of my predecessor in office on this point and I see no reason to differ from the finding there arrived at (see judgment in M. 21-01, Karmali Pirbhai vs. Municipal Commissioner decided on 24-6-01). The English cases were not cases of minors. Minority under our Act is an inherent disqualification and by Section 11 (2) (b) a minor is absolutely disqualified from being on the roll. It was contended that if finality of the hand roll was once attacked an interminable inquiry might result. I do not agree with this contention. There is nothing at present to prevent any petitioner attacking every single voting paper on the list—nothing, that is except the probability of his petition being dismissed and himself mulcted in costs if it appeared he was indulging in a fishing inquiry and had not ascertained before the hearing what papers were open to attack. Moreover, as to the sanctity of this ward roll, I am not at all sure from the evidence that has been adduced before me that a little revising could do it any harm. The last class of cases under the second group consists of votes given under Powers of Attorney. Where an individual voter is on the roll in his personal capacity, voting by proxy is not allowed by the Act. I am not dealing with votes by a representative of a "body of persons" as understood by the Act or of "family votes." The question chiefly arises with regard to the votes tendered under

POWERS OF ATTORNEYS

given by one or more partners of a firm to register the firm's vote at the election. In 28 clause (h) deals with the case under that clause when the name as the roll is that of a firm, a vote on behalf of that firm may be received from any person who produces to the polling officer a Power of Attorney authorising him to represent the said firm for the purpose of the election. Now when does a Power of Attorney authorise a man in law to represent a firm for the purpose of the exercise of the firm's franchise. I think it is clear that the exercise of the firm's franchise is not a matter within the ordinary course of the firm's business. The firm's vote depends on the electoral views held by each partner. If the different partners held different views and could not agree or compromise in joining in passing one Power of Attorney, there would be no firm's vote. The votes given should be the votes of the individual partners. Partners stand in the relation of principal and agents to each other, one partner is the agent of the other for the purposes of the firm's business. He is not his agent to express his political or electoral views ; and indeed to hold that a vote registered under a Power of Attorney passed by one partner was a good vote. For the firm would be to hold that any partner might fetter the free exercise by his co-partner of the firm's vote. The Municipal Act strangely enough makes no provision as to who are to be the executants of the Power of Attorney, although provision is made for putting on the roll a representative of a "body of persons." The principle, however, which I understand from Mr. Crawford, the Municipal Commissioner's solicitor, to be the one in vogue with the Municipal Commissioner for determining whether a vote tendered under a Power of Attorney as from a firm should be accepted or not is both curious and illogical. According to Mr. Crawford, the Municipal Commissioner accepts all papers signed under a Power of Attorney, passed by all the partners resident in Bombay. If, however, these partners do not join in passing one power but execute separate powers, he disallows them all. Now either one partner can represent the firm for this purpose or he cannot. If he can, then there is no necessity to compel his co-partners in Bombay to join. If he cannot, then the fact that his co-partners in Bombay also join will not make the power a good power when there are also partners outside the city who had not joined. In short, there is no reason for the fanciful distinction adopted by this Court in adjudicating on the advisibility of these voting papers. I reject all those voting papers tendered on behalf of a firm under a Power of Attorney not executed by all the partners. Of course, I was told that by one stroke of the pen, I was disfranchising all the firms in Bombay. This is the old terrorist argument again. I answer it now as it has been answered before, viz., that it is not the duty of a Court to legislate when there is a defect in an Act; that is the duty of the legislature. If, however, the effect of this ruling will be to direct attention to the shortcomings of the present Act, the decision will have done its duty. This practically disposes of all the reasons for rejection of the 61 voting papers grouped under clause (2). We now go to group (1) cases of fraudulent personation. This brings me to a consideration of the attendant circumstances to an election of this kind. It appears that a large number of the electors care very little whether they vote or not. They have therefore very little enthusiasm in the progress of the election. If they have promised to vote they may go themselves to the poll but not unlikely they prefer to send their brothers, sons or moonims to register the votes for them. They appear still to be but

VAGUELY ACQUAINTED WITH THE RULES

and formalities accompanying the registration of a vote at the polling booth, and many of them wish to keep away altogether on account of the crush and confusion. In 1901 the then Chief Judge of this Court suggested that some simple rules might be framed for circulation amongst the electorate so as to educate it to a conception of the formalities attendant on the registration of a vote. I asked Mr. Crawford whether this had been done and was informed that the Municipal Commissioner foresaw difficulties in the way of complying with the suggestion. I regret that there should be such difficulties, and I imagine that unless something of the kind suggested is done and some measures are also taken at the poll to secure the identification of those votings, this unfortunate ward will be dragged into this Court as a matter of course at every election. It may not be out of place to remember the previous history of elections in this ward. This brings me to a consideration of the ward roll itself. It is a matter of consideration whether the time has not arrived for the employment of the services of a revising barrister to revise the lists framed under the terms of the Act. The evidence in this case shows for example that the 9th respondent, Mr. Fazulbhoy Jumabhai Lalji, is registered a voter no less than ten times, i.e., he controls 80 votes which at the election were all given for himself. Nine of these are family votes, and five of these nine are in respect of general tax. Now it does not clearly appear how Mr. Fazulbhoy is entitled to these nine votes. Evidence was given to the effect that there was some family arrangement by which certain properties were allotted to the different members of the family to which Mr. Fazulbhoy belongs, but this arrangement does not appear to be in writing and it is by no means clear if there has been a regular partition or not. Three of the family votes Mr. Fazulbhai claims to exercise in virtue of his own family. He has three properties in respect of which the conveyances are taken in the names of himself and his wife, himself, his wife and one child, and himself, his wife and two children. These he claims are three families—a curious notion and one which does not commend itself to me. I have disallowed six of Mr. Fazalbhai's voting papers. Then there is the case of the two men of the name of Haji Ibrahim Haji Mahomed. That is the name on the roll. One of the gentlemen of that name was put on the roll under the impression that the other was being put on. It is unnecessary to multiply instances. A perusal of the evidence in the case shows the necessity for a careful investigation under the auspices of some gentleman of legal training into the qualifications and identity of persons entered on the roll. A similar complaint against the correctness of the Ward Roll appears to have been made in 1901 when an election in this very ward was the subject matter of investigation. (See the judgment of the Chief Judge in m-7 and m-8 of 1901 given on 7-3-01).

Now with regard to the cases of

FRAUDULENT PERSONATION

it seems to me that the number is so large as to cause food for serious reflection. It must be remembered that in addition to the 42 papers accepted by the Municipal Commissioner and proved to be cases of fraudulent personation there were some 20 cases of papers rejected by him and which were also cases of personation. It must also be remembered that the petitioner really does not attack the unsuccessful candidates except in so far as he prays to have the whole election set aside. The petition is really brought in the interests of the 9th and 10th respondents whom the petitioner wishes to see elected. As both these gentlemen were members of the old Corporation, it is clear that if the whole election is set aside, they will come in again under section 34 of the Act. Had all the candidates been attacked as energetically as the eight successful candidates, it is possible a still worse state of affairs might have been revealed. There appears, therefore, to be a rather pressing necessity for legislation to remedy the evil. The insertion in our Act of some of the sections of the English Municipal Corporation Act of 1882 and other English Acts dealing with personation would probably effect a cure.

I now come to the effect of all these bad votes and the law which I am to apply to this case. At common law, no doubt, general personation was not sufficient to avoid an election unless brought home to the candidates or their agents. (See the Parliamentary case of Belfast 4 O'M and H 108.) If these were so according to the Common Law of England it is much more so here because under the practice prevailing in Municipal Elections in this city, a voter who has been personated is not, I understand, prevented from registering his vote. It could not, therefore, be contended that a large number of voters had been prevented from voting. By 45 and 46 Victoria, Chapter 50, section 87 (1), (e), a Municipal Election in England may be questioned on the ground of general personation. That statute was enacted in 1882 and its terms are not embodied in our Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888. I do not, therefore, think there is any justification for applying the law laid down by the English statute to cases of Municipal Elections in this city merely because that is the present law in England. Section 33 of the Bombay Municipal Act in effect says that the validity of any election may be questioned on the ground of the improper rejection by the Commissioner of a nomination or of the improper reception or refusal of a vote or "for any other cause." These words are of the widest possible description. The section then goes on to say (clause 2) that the Chief Judge "after making such inquiry as he deems necessary" shall either confirm or set aside the election. It is clear that these words give the Chief Judge a wide discretion in dealing with the Municipal Elections. I do not at all agree that I am bound to apply this or that law to these cases, although no doubt the English Common Law would furnish a guide—and a very valuable guide—for determining in what cases the Chief Judge should set aside an election. It has been contended that this Court has no power to set aside a whole election. That point was disposed of in the case of Bhaishankar vs. Municipal Commissioner. Indian Law Reports, 31 Bombay, 604, where Jenkins, C. J., pointed out that if the election of one successful candidate could be impugned on the ground of the circumstances under which it occurred, the election of all the successful candidates and therefore the whole election could be impugned on the same grounds. I have no hesitation in holding that I have the power

TO SET ASIDE THE ELECTION

as a whole for good cause. Of course, I quite agree that this should not be done recklessly or wantonly. It is a serious thing to set aside an election, and I consider that except in cases of proved corrupt practices, bribery treating or intimidation, an election should not be set aside unless it has not been a fair election. Moreover, I would call an election an unfair election if there was no real election by the ward at all. This leads me to a consideration of the procedure laid down by the Act where the election of any one candidate is set aside. The last part of clause (2) of Section 33 seems to contemplate only one candidate coming in in the event of one or more of the successful candidates being unseated by the Court and that one candidate is the gentleman with the next highest number of votes to the candidates returned as elected provided no cause of objection exists against him. Hence, if the election of the whole eight successful candidates were set aside, the Court would only have power to declare the ninth candidate elected in place of the eight returned candidates; and if any cause of objection existed as to him, nobody could be declared elected. The root of the matter appears to be that the section very badly wants re-drafting.

It is quite possible that the framers of the Act in giving the Chief Judge wide powers to set aside an election had in view the difficulty and danger of enacting special grounds for invalidating an election in a country where the habits and customs of the people differed so widely from those in England. There are no such votes in England as votes by the representative of a body of persons as understood by the Bombay Municipal Act or as family votes. The joint Hindu family has no parallel in England and accordingly we often have a different set of circumstances connected with a Municipal Election in this city to those attendant to elections in England.

I now come to the result of the inquiry into the votes tendered and accepted by the Commissioner for such candidates. I estimate that there have been four cases of fraudulent personation with regard to the first respondent. The four votes allowed to him by voting paper (Ex. L.) must be disallowed. The other three papers were not counted being rejected by the Commissioner. I have carefully sifted the evidence against him, and I come to the conclusion that it has not been shown that the personation proved was either to his knowledge or to that of his agents. In the 2nd respondent's case out of 11 papers I disallowed, I find three to be cases of fraudulent personation and eight non-fraudulent. There were also three duplicate papers. He polled 966 votes, and I do not think the number of cases of fraudulent personation sufficiently large to suggest that he or his agents must have known of it. The other allegations against him are that certain persons voted, who were known to him. I do not think it is shown that he knew of any corrupt practice, simply, because, the voter lived near him. No doubt it would have been most advisable for him to have gone into the witness-box and denied the allegations made against him, but in these election cases there appears to be considerable reluctance to submit to cross-examination, and I am not sure that it is always due to a consciousness of guilt.

The 3rd respondent's case is, I regret, a bad one. Out of 32 papers disallowed by me I find 12 to be fraudulent. Now the 3rd respondent is President of the Grain Merchants' Association and apparently that body had resolved to support the 3rd and 6th respondents and so we find a large number of split votes for these two candidates. In the 12 fraudulent papers 57 votes are given to the 3rd respondent. He polled 935 votes so that about one in every sixteen votes he received was fraudulent. There were also 20 more bad papers comprising 136 bad votes, so that in all 193 votes are tainted, i. e., a little over one vote in every five is effected. Now to my mind this points to only one conclusion, and that is, that the 3rd respondent's agents must have had some knowledge of what was going on. Had there been only a few cases of personation it might have been contended that these were the work of isolated individuals but where we find as in this case so large

A NUMBER OF IMPROPER VOTES

given as appears from the evidence, by persons representing themselves to be voters on the roll of the same caste as the 3rd respondent, the irresistible conclusion is that there must have been some widespread conspiracy to personate and it is incredible that the 3rd respondent's agents should not have been aware of it. It must be recollected that the accredited agents of the candidates were conversant with the progress of the election, that they were at the polling-booth and must have known at least some of the persons presonated. There is also one proved case of a fraud practised by one of the 3rd respondent's accredited agents and that is in the case of (Ex. No. 28), a paper signed by the agent giving 8 votes to the 3rd respondent whereas the Power of Attorney under which he signed only gave him power to register four votes. I, therefore, set aside the election of the 3rd respondent.

The 6th respondent stands very much in the same position. Out of 22 papers disallowed by me and containing 109 votes I find eleven papers containing 47 votes to be cases of fraudulent personation and eleven papers containing 62 votes to be bad for other reasons. Of those last, there are 22 votes bad for what I might call non-fraudulent personation and 40 for other reasons, so that the total number of votes bad for personation is 69. Now the 6th respondent polled 903 votes, so that one vote in every thirteen was bad for personation and one vote in every twenty fraudulent. I think this evidence points to the same conclusion as the evidence in the case of the 3rd respondent. I would also point out that in the case of (Ex. I) Hansraj Kanji, who registered his father's vote states that the voting paper was filled in by the agent of either the 3rd respondent or the 6th respondent. In another case that of (Ex. A.) Motilal, son of the voter on the roll, says that the 6th respondent's man, Lakhamsey, asked him to vote in his father's name. All these facts clearly tend to show to my mind that the personation was brought home to the knowledge of the sixth respondent's accredited agents. I, therefore, set aside his election also.

The 4th respondent, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoolla, polled 913 votes. Eight voting papers containing 51 votes have been disallowed in his case. Of these two only carrying 16 votes were cases of fraudulent, and the rest were with the exception of 8 votes given under

AN INVALID POWER OF ATTORNEY,

and 16 by minors, cases of innocent personation. There were also two cases of rejected papers which were probably cases of fraudulent personation. There he been no serious attempt to bring home these cases a personation to the knowledge of the 4th respondent or his agents, and I think the fact that there are only two cases of fraudulent personation amongst the papers accepted on his behalf is sufficient for me to decline to set aside his election.

The 5th respondent Dr. Gaya also polled 913 votes. I have disallowed only 4 papers in his case. They contain 32 votes and only one paper. I consider a case of fraudulent personation. One of the remaining 3 papers is signed by a son on behalf of his father which is not necessarily a case of fraudulent personation and the other two papers are votes by minors. There is no evidence to connect the 5th respondent or his agents with the solitary case of fraudulent personation and the evidence which was adduced with regard to (Ex. A 2) is not satisfactory enough to justify me in holding it a case of fraudulent personation. His election will, therefore, stand.

Mr. Karmali Pirbhai is the 7th respondent. He polled 883 votes. I have disallowed four voting papers containing 14 votes in his case. They are all cases of fraudulent personation. There were also two papers rejected by the Municipal Commissioner which were apparently cases of fraudulent personation. There is no other evidence of a satisfactory nature against this respondent's election, and I cannot hold that the number of personated votes is so large that he or his agents had knowledge of the personation.

Rao Bahadur Vandekar, the 8th respondent, polled 856 votes. 5 voting papers containing 40 votes have been disallowed in his case and of these 4 containing 32 votes are cases of fraudulent personation. I have decided to let his election stand as I cannot hold on the evidence that he or his agents knew of the personation either on account of the number of the personated votes or from the circumstantial evidence adduced to prove such knowledge.

As the election of the 3rd and 6th respondents have been set aside, the question to be considered is, whether any cause of objection can be urged against the 9th respondent, who, in the ordinary course,—and who alone under Sec. 33 cl. (2)—can be declared elected in place of the unseated candidates. Mr. Fazalbhoy polled 831 votes. I have disallowed 13 voting papers in his case making up 100 votes. Out of these 13 voting papers, 6 have been disallowed as surplus voting papers registered by the candidate himself to which, I have held, he was not entitled. In one case (Ex. No. 21) a fraud is directly brought home to the candidate's agent, Yusuf Ismail. It appears he obtained a power from the manager of the firm of "Ibrahim Sulleman Sabji and Co," on the roll to register two votes only, and he registered 8 for the 9th respondent. The manager himself intended to give 2 votes to the 3rd respondent, 2 to the 9th respondent, and 4 to the 2nd respondent, and executed 3 powers accordingly. The agent, Yusuf Ismail, is not called to explain this, and I cannot see what plausible explanation he could adduce. It appears to me a direct case of fraud especially as the 4 votes which were given to the 2nd respondent have been disallowed (see Ex. No. 22). Then there is

ANOTHER SUSPICIOUS CASE.

This voting paper (Ex. No. 27) purporting to have been signed by the 9th respondent's accredited agent, Hoosein Hussam, under a Power of Attorney executed by Ibrahimji Ismalji Lotia. Now, that is the name of a firm on the roll and it appears the power was signed by one of the three sons of the deceased proprietor of the firm of the same name. The power is dated the 27-1-10, the day of the election, and the signatory says nobody attested his signature. He had as a matter of fact on the day before executed another power in favour of the 3rd respondent's agent to give 4 votes to the 3rd respondent, and the power in favour of Hoosein Hassam was also for 4 votes only. Under each of these powers 8 votes were registered. So that there was a fraud effected by the agents of both respondents, 3 and 9. Again, it appears that the voting paper in the name of one Naran Vira Toni (Ex. 13) was signed by that man's son, and this was done at the instance of Mahomed Hussain Hoossinbhai, who thought not one of the 9th respondent's accredited agents still says that the 9th respondent asked him to canvass votes for him. If this was so this is a direct case of personation brought home to the 9th respondent's agent, although the Municipal Commissioner rejected the paper. The 9th respondent, however, denies he asked Mahomed Hussain to canvass any votes for him, although he admits asking that person's employer to do so in Mahomed Hussain's presence. He also admits hearing that the vote was a false vote two or three days after the election, and Mahomed Hussain says he told him this. I cannot help feeling that Mahomed Hussain was one way or another given to understand that he might canvass votes for the 9th respondent.

In my opinion, therefore, in the 9th respondent's case fraud has been directly brought home to his agents, and he must suffer for their acts. I hold that a valid cause of objection exists to his being declared elected, and I therefore decline to direct that he be elected. Consequently by virtue of Section 33, clause (4), proceedings for filling the vacancies caused by the elections of 3rd and 6th respondents being set aside must be taken under Section 34 of the Act.

Respondents 3 and 6 to pay petitioner's professional costs Rs. 480. The 9th respondent to pay his own costs. Professional costs of other respondents appearing by counsel or pleaders to be paid by petitioner on the scale laid down in Rule 16 for an eight days' hearing, two or more sets of respondents appearing by the same counsel or legal practitioner, as the case may be, getting only one set of costs.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.

Scheme Sanctioned.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod delivered judgment in the matter of the Bombay Cotton Mills in respect of the scheme framed by Messrs. Hormusji and Sons to take the Mills out of the Liquidation.

His Lordship in delivering judgment said that this was an application for the sanction of the Court to a compromise or arrangement between the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company and the creditors for taking the Company out of liquidation. For this purpose the Court was approached and the Official Liquidator, Mr. R. D. Setna, was ordered to convene a meeting of the creditors to consider the scheme. A meeting was accordingly called on the 4th instant where the scheme propounded by the Company was considered. Three-fourths of the majority of the creditors agreed to the scheme. The scheme proposed that the creditors of the Company should receive from nine to ten annas in cash and the balance in preference shares. The scheme also provided for the raising of Rs. 17,50,000 on the mortgage of the Company and that sum was to be handed over to the Liquidator to be distributed pro rata among the creditors, after deducting all the expenses incurred. In addition to that sum the creditors would get for the balance preference shares and the Company instead of being wound up would go on continuing working. The scheme had been opposed by creditors representing an amount of from five to six lakhs of rupees, but they did not constitute a sufficient majority. In this case it was for the Court to see that the scheme propounded was good, and whether it was for the benefit of the general body of creditors and the principle for the guidance of the Court was laid down in the Alabhama Railway Case. His Lordship read passages of the judgment in the case and the judgments on appeal, and said that the contest in this case between the majority and the minority was that former thought that they were realising a good price and getting a good amount in cash and preference shares for the balance, while the latter thought that there was a chance of their getting more by the Mill being put to sale. It was quite possible that those who did not like to have the possibility of a chance would side with the minority, but his Lordship thought that business men would side with the majority. It was not suggested that the majority were not acting bona fide in the matter. It was quite possible that his Lordship, after hearing Mr. Bhaishankar would be inclined to side with him than the majority, but it seemed to his Lordship that the Court should follow the principles laid down in the judgments he had referred to that the Court in such a case was bound to side with the majority unless there was something shown to the Court that there was some oversight in calculation or a miscarriage. The scheme had been argued para. by para. and nothing was shown to the satisfaction of the Court that there was any miscalculation or miscarriage. It was contended that the creditors by the scheme were being deprived of the property. His Lordship was of opinion that the property did not go out of the hands of the creditors but remained in their hands. His Lordship had reason to think that the Company working under the new scheme would prosper and would be able to earn interest on the mortgage and pay a dividend. His Lordship was of opinion that it was advisable to take the Company out of liquidation, and he had every hope that in future not only the preference shares but the ordinary shares would attain their full value.

Under the circumstances his Lordship sanctioned the scheme for the working of the Company. It was a provisional sanction and when every thing had been done under the scheme his Lordship would pass final orders for stay of liquidation.

The costs of the Company and the costs of the petitioners propounding the scheme and of the opposing and supporting creditors was ordered to come out of the assets of the Company.

MURDER OF POLICE PATEL.

Death Sentences Confirmed.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Sir Narayan Chandavarkar delivered judgment in the appeals of Bhagwansingh Dolatsingh and four others who were convicted of the murder of the Police Patel of Umita by Mr. R. E. A. Elliot, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, and the three of whom were sentenced to death and the last two to transportation for life.

The facts of this appeal have already been reported.

His Lordship, in delivering his judgment, narrated the facts of the case and said the case of the appellants rested on the evidence of three eye-witnesses whom the Sessions Judge believed but who were disbelieved by the assessors. That evidence had been subjected to very severe criticism by the counsel for the appellants, who asked the Court to disbelieve those witnesses as none of them turned up to give information until after the period of nearly two years after the murder and also because of the circumstances under which the Police produced them as witnesses.

The long lapse of time, his Lordship observed, was satisfactorily explained and his Lordship thought it was natural that witnesses to the crime were afraid of coming forward to inform the police. The evidence of these witnesses was supported by the evidence of motive on the part of the appellants. That evidence stood unshaken. No attempt had been made to contradict it. The evidence, oral and documentary, adduced by the prosecution, proved that the deceased had attached the property of the first appellant more than once for the purpose of recovering "takavi" advances and the last attachment was only two months before the murder. After showing the relations of the five accused to each other, his Lordship said he proved that the deceased and appellants were on bad terms. The houses of all the appellants were near the scene of the murder, and the fact that the wood beams near the door of the first appellant's house were found soon after the murder covered with bloodstains and besmeared with fresh cowdung went to support the story of the eye-witnesses.

For these reasons, the convictions and sentences were confirmed.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod presided yesterday at a sitting of the Insolvents' Debtors' Court.

Re CHANDRABHAM SURAJBHAM.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, appeared to show cause why the petition should not be dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, appeared for the opposing creditor.

The arguments on the rule were not heard as the hearing had been fixed for the 20th instant.

His Lordship then disposed of several opposed hearings. The discharge of Pranvallabhdass Dayaldass who was opposed by Nandramdass Mathuradass was adjourned for one year. Sherif Haji Tyeb Memon, Bhaghubai, widow of Limkhaji Bapuji and Fazul Mulji Rowji Khoja were sworn, and discharged the petition of Balsnastri Devidas Shastry, who was opposed by Yeswant Shivaji, was dismissed.

COLLISION IN THE DOCK.

Marine Court of Inquiry.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, a Marine Court of Inquiry, presided over by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, was held to inquire into the circumstances under which the B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. "Vadala" collided with the jetty end of the Prince's Dock while leaving the Dock on the morning of the 1st April 1910, and then struck the s.s. "Budrie" lying in the same Dock. Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, who was assisted by Commander D. F. Vines, Assistant Port Officer, appeared for the Government; and Mr. Shortt, Barrister-at-law, watched the case on behalf of the owner of the vessel.

Captain G. N. Ramage, examined by Mr. Bowen, said that he was in command of the ship on the 1st of April when the vessel collided with the Dock wall. They left G. Berth, Prince's Dock at about 1-40 a. m. The vessel was steered from the bridge on which there was one telegraph, which communicated with a similar one in the engine-room. It was in working order on that day. There was also a repeater on the bridge, worked from the engine-room, by means of which they on the bridge could get an answer from the engine-room that the orders had been received. The vessel was light at the time. Mr. Mackenzie, the berthing master, and a pilot, were also on the vessel. Witness alone was in charge of the ship, Mr. Mackenzie assisting. Witness described the movements of the vessel until she stopped to turn to go out of the dock. He said that the order given by the berthing master at this point was "slow ahead," the object being to turn the ship, and to check her stern way. The order "stop" was then given, and the engines stopped some time after that. She was dead in the water then, he could not tell how long. The next order was "slow astern," by the berthing master. The order was not replied to from the engine-room. The ship moved ahead ; the order was repeated ; the vessel still moved ahead. The order "stop" was then given, and next "full speed astern," both of which were answered. "Full astern" was repeated to make sure. He could not tell whether the engines were stopped then. He then went to the engine-room, when he found the engines stopped. He had not heard the engines stopped before that. He saw the Chief Engineer there. He also saw a junior Engineer. The engines then went full speed, he could not tell what way. He returned to the bridge, when the ship was moving towards the jetty end. She was losing her headway then. She then struck against the jetty end, she gave a glancing blow which was a severe one, and next struck the steamer "Budrie," which was lying near. The stern of the vessel was about 250 feet away from the end of the jetty when he gave the order "full astern." The engines were moving astern at the moment of the impact, which he could say from the way the vessel was losing her weigh. The orders "stop" and "full speed astern" had been given before he went down into the engine-room. The engines did not stop before he went to the sky-light.

More evidence was recorded, and the further hearing was adjourned.

NO CONSCRIPTION.

Speech by Mr. Haldane.

Mr. Haldane (War Minister), Mr. Reginald Mc Kenna (First Lord of the Admiralty), and Lieut.-Colonel Newton Moore (Premier of Western Australia) were guests of the Institution of Civil Engineer at the annual dinner, held in Lincoln's Inn Hall. Mr. James Charles Inglis, president, was in the chair, and amongst the company were :

Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton, Viscount Churchill, Sir John Wolfe Barry, Sir William White, Mr. Justice Channell, Sir Walter Howell, Sir C McLaren Bt., Sir Archibald Geikie, Mr. Charles Hawasley, Sir Gurldford Molesworth, Major-General Sir Charles Hadden, Admiral Foote, Sir Alex. Kennedy, Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, Sir Wm. Richmond, Sir Herbert Jekyll, and Sir Philip Watts.

Mr. McKenna, responding to the toast, "The Imperial Forces," observed that he had just succeeded in obtaining the sanction of Parliament to estimates greater than had ever been voted before in one year for the service of the Fleet. The necessity for it had been established, and once the necessity was established the British people would never be backward in finding the means. He was afraid his hosts were responsible for the greatest part of that cost. In fifty years the relative cost of the material of the Navy, as compared with the men, had increased threefold. Whilst the numbers had been doubled the cost of the plant had been sextupled. Engineers were always engaged on contrivances each more deadly than the last, and the admiralty must buy them, however expensive they might be; they dare not be left behind.

AN EXPLODED NOTION.

Mr. Haldane who also responded remarked that if our Army had to keep so near war strength in time of peace as the Navy had, the country would be ruined with the burden of the Estimates. Consequently we endeavoured to expand our reserves as much as possible and keep our peace establishment on such footing that it might quickly be completely mobilised. The notion that nobody could fight who had not devoted his whole life to soldiering had been relegated to the limbo of exploded notions. The only way to make any army and an Army like ours in particular efficient was to draw on the reserves or of civilian strength and obtain from civilian ranks those who had sufficiently trained themselves to build up a great army when war broke out. We had already got a special reserve of officers whose duty it was to join on mobilisation and in that matter the engineering profession had given very efficient assistance. Now a new form of reserve was being brought out. There would be a technical reserve, composed of men of that special aptitude which was suited to war—men trained in railway work, telegraph work, motoring, and so on. The War Office were looking to the railway companies for help, and in time of war the men enrolled would be a most potent asset for home defence, and possibly for defence over-seas. So that they did not look merely to the Territorial Force, which was complete in itself, for defence, but to this technical reserve, extended so wide as to comprehend the boy scouts—a very remarkable organisation. (Hear, hear.) Some might ask if this should not lead to compulsory service. It was his deliberate opinion that it should not.

THE CIVILIAN ELEMENT.

In this matter he did not attach much weight to the opinion of any general, however distinguished, who had not served in the department of the Adjutant-General. An army such as we required with long service overseas, made to strike at a distance, and to remain striking as a distance for a long period, was one which experience showed could only be got on a voluntary basis. He should have the gravest misgivings if he saw this country take up compulsory service. We had to maintain our second line of defence and our third line of defence, and with such a Navy as we had got we could afford to have a smaller army than a country which was not in command of the sea. But it was necessary that we should have reserves behind reserves. We wanted civilian skill, and that general feeling on the outbreak of war that the interests of the nation were a personal interest. Fortunately we had that spirit at this moment, and that was why we saw the country taking to the Red Cross aid movement that was being carried on in connection with the Territorial Forces. (Hear, hear.) If he were on a foreign general staff he should consider it his duty in contemplating war with this country to study every viaduct, road, bridge, and natural feature where a landing might be effected. He assumed that foreign general staffs did their business as he should do it ; therefore we ought to be prepared to defend these features, natural or artificial.

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SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Grant Medical College vs. Byculla School (O.B.)

The first round in the tournament was continued yesterday, the most important of the two fixtures down for decision being between the Grant Medical College team and Byculla School Old Boys. It was not anticipated that the former would have a difficult task in winning, but it turned out otherwise and, as it happened, they only won by the odd goal in three. The play was not of an all round high class, but both teams played vigorously and the struggle was of a ding-dong character. The Medical students scored soon after the proceedings began, Hanson netting the point. Half way through the first period Gilder equalized for the Byculla team, and at half time the sides were on level terms, after a fairly equal encounter. In the second half, Grant Medical College played more effectively and gave their opponents a severe task in defence. Ultimately Cook placed his side ahead and when time came the account stood :—

Grant Medical College ...	...	2 Goals.
Byculla School (Old Boys)	...	0 „

The teams were :—

Grant Medical College.—Goal, Canteenwalla ; backs, Hildrith and Easden ; half-backs, Rowland, Osborne, and Hudson ; forwards, Haytor, Steinhoff, Hanson, Cook, and De Souza.

Byculla School Old Boys.—Goal, Surnger; backs, Dudley and O. Murray ; half backs, Zincke, Scott and Watson ; forwards, W. Murray, Gilder, Major, Stevens, and Hotham.

R. G. A. COLABA VS. INTERNATIONAL "B."

In this game at the Gymkhana the Artillery forwards started off in a promising fashion and were soon dangerous. The International defence, however, tackled pluckily and repeatedly cleared the ball from the circle. Fleming getting the ball from his inside man had a good chance but shot a little wide and two smart saves were made by the goal-keeper within a few minutes. The Gunners kept up a steady pressure, but their attack needed finish, and with the goal-keeper doing good work they found it difficult to score. Vakil for the International got away well two or three times, but unsupported he failed to pass the Artillery backs. At last after one of these brief visits to the Gunners' half, Whiston got away by himself and scored with a good shot. Almost immediately Bourke scored a second point, the ball striking the goal-keeper's pads and glancing into the top of the net. Once started the Gunners scored freely and obtained four more goals before half-time.

Through the second half the Gunners had their own way, and scored four points more. The winners' defence was seldom tasted, but they have a nippy lot of forwards who should do well in the later rounds. Result :—

R. G. A. Colaba	...	...	10 Goals.
International "B"	...	...	0

Teams :—

R. G. A.—Goal, Mercer; backs, Jones and Taylor; halves 6 O'Neil, Wordsworth, Mulcahy ; forwards, Fleming, Jenkins, Brooke, Bomke' Wheston.

International "B:"—Goal, Abdool Wahed; backs, P. Mahomed and Hussain ; halves, Haji Oomar, and Doctor ; forwards, Mahomed Khan, Dadu, Gaffar, Modi, and Vakil.

To-day's matches are : Wilson College Gymkhana vs. East Surrey Regiment at Marine Lines ; Parsi Pioneers "B" vs. Pioneers "B" at the Gymkhana.

MUSKETRY MATCHES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, April 13.

The following are the results of the musketry matches notified in India Army No. 658 of 1909 :—

1. His Excellency the Viceroy's Prizes :—Railway Corps.—2nd Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers Rifles, "C" Company, points 246. Next in order of merit were the North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles with 216.

Non-Railway Corps.—Simla Volunteer Rifles "F" Company, points 236. Next in order of merit.—Kolar Gold Fields Rifle Volunteers, points 201.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's prizes :—British Troops and Volunteers.—2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, 696. Next in order of merit,—12th Royal Lancers, 624.

Native Troops.—36th Sikhs, 1,031. Next in order of merit.—26th Punjabis, 981. Magdala Gold Medal.—Lance Naick Bishen Singh, 90th Punjabis, 108.

The Raja of Nanpara's Prizes.—British Cavalry—12th Royal Lancers, 403. Next in order of merit—1st King's Dragoon Guards 232. Native Cavalry—30th Lancers, 329. Next order of merit.—22nd Cavalry F. F., points 327.

The Playfair Cup.—Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles Detachment troops, points 195.

The Cawnpore Woollen Mills Company's Prizes.—24th Punjabis, points 909. Next order of merit.—26th Punjabis, points 861.

Brooke Bond and Company's prizes.—1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment, points 830. Next in order of merit.—2nd Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regt., 796.

It has been decided as a tentative measure to extend to the volunteers in India the musketry training of the Territorial Force at home than bringing them still more in line with Regulars. The course to be introduced though modelled on the Territorial line has been considerably modified so as to adopt it to the conditions of Indian volunteering. It is gradually becoming recognised by all advanced rifle shots that the inculcating of grouping improves the markman's hip very considerably and that aiming at coloured and other targets is a fairer preparation for war than firing at unnatural whitened marks like the bull-eye target.

RACQUETS.

The match between Jamsetji of Bombay (holder and C. Williams for the World's Championship will not take place this year, but it is hoped that it may be held next spring.

Beauty's Secret.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is the only really SAFE face-cream. Delightfully refreshing, it frees the skin from tan, chaps, roughness, redness, wrinkles and insect bites. It contains no grease, but is Nature's simple secret for Beauty. No other cream is so cleansing, so beneficial or so harmless.

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BY THE WAY.

WHERE WEIGHT WINS.

People who bet upon the 'Varsity boatrace, a home correspondent writes, the result of which is frequently a foregone conclusion, are generally influenced by sentimental or patriotic considerations; but the sordid souls who want to make money would be wise in most years to back the weight. In 1876 there was only the difference of a few ounces between the two crews, but out of the remaining sixty races no fewer than forty-one have been won by the heavier crew, and only nineteen by the lighter. Oxford can boast of the heaviest man who ever rowed in this race—H. B. Kittermaster, who weighed 14st. 6lb., and also of the lightest, A. H. Higgins, who was 9st. 7lb., when he stroked the Dark Blues in 1881.

UNIVERSITY OARSMEN IN AFTER LIFE.

Of those interested in the Boatrace, how many are there who can recall the ferment of disgusted indignation caused by Wilkie Collin's "Man and Wife" published considerably more than a generation ago, and designed by its author to show the degrading influences of excessive athleticism upon mind and morals? This novel was dedicated to its author's intimate friends, Mr. and Mrs. Lehmann, the parents of Mr. R. C. Lehmann. The latter is, of course, only one among several Old Blues happily still flourishing at Westminster, and affording proof conclusive of the absurdity embodied in Wilkie Collin's caricature. Upon the whole, earlier instances of what has been done by oarsmen in the professions they have subsequently embraced points the same satisfactory moral.

PROMINENT CHURCHMEN.

The Oxford and Cambridge Boatrace owes its institution (June 10, 1829), among others, to the two younger sons of the poet Wordsworth's brother, who was Master of Trinity, Cambridge, 1820-1841. These brothers, Charles and Christopher, wrote the well-known Greek and Latin grammars, and died Bishops of St. Andrews and of Lincoln respectively. The elder of the pair, Charles, as a Christ Church undergraduate, pulled "4" in the easily winning Oxford boat. In this competition two or three other oarsmen won a position in the Church inferior only to that of the Wordsworths. The Dean of Ripon in the middle of the last century, T. F. Garnier, a first-class man and Fellow of All Souls', filled also the Deanery of Norwich; he, together with the accomplished writer of a book about Eastern Churches, W. R. Fremantle, was among Charles Wordsworth's fellow-oars-men. Another afterwards prominent ecclesiastic, contributing to the earliest Oxford triumph was Canon Toogood, who made himself a name at St. Andrew's, Holborn.

FAMOUS LIGHT BLUES.

On the Light Blue side, till the last quarter of the nineteenth century, there still survived a popular member of the Cambridge crew in A. F. Bayford, who was afterwards Chief Registrar of the Court of Probate. The two intellectual giants, however, among the Cambridge crew of 1829 were G. A. Selwyn, afterwards Bishop of New Zealand, and Charles Merivale, afterwards Dean of Ely. In the tenth University Boatrace the present Lord Esher's father, as Mr. Baliol Brett, was hailed by spectators from the bank as the prettiest oar in either crew. Among the Dark Blue oarsmen of 1849 was the Equity draughtsman and conveyancer, J. W. Chitty. In the same boat as that in which Chitty rowed four there was J. J. Hornby, of B. N. C., subsequently Provost of Eton. Eight years later, in 1857, another future Eton Headmaster, Dr. E. Warre, pulled six. In the same race Cambridge eight was stroked by perhaps the most finished scholar of his day at the University, as at Eton before. This was Herbert Snow.

FROM THE PHYSICAL STANDPOINT.

But how about the bodily well-being, in their professional years, of old blues like those already mentioned? Between 1829 and 1849 there had died something like a hundred of the earlier oarsmen. Of these, heart disease carried off only three. Among the survivors—between two or three hundred—seventeen only were thought to have suffered from exertion in these contests; 115, after medical inspection, were pronounced distinctly and permanently benefited. George Drinkwater Bourne, the Oxford five in the year the Light Blue won with seven oars, died at the age of eighty in 1901. The Rev. F. W. Moysey, the Oxford stroke in 1836, lived to be considerably more than a mere nonagenarian. This also proved the experience of the Rev. C. Soanes, Ryass Court, Devon, who lived till 1906, having rowed the best part of a century earlier, in the first race ever rowed in outriggers. To sum up, the conclusion warranted by facts and figures is that the average rowing Blue lives two years longer than ordinary men.

FEES OF PROFESSIONAL ATHLETES.

Evidence of the undue predominance of athletic interests in England is sometimes drawn from the fact that expert cricketers and football players find it possible to make a good living by the exercise of their skill. There is no comparison, however between the income of one of our professionals at home and that of a proficient in America's favourite game of baseball Cobb, of Detroit, the champion "batter" of the American League, has entered into a contract which will bring him in £1,800 a year for the next three years. Wagner, of Pittsburg, who represents the rival National League, is getting £2,000 a year.

ROYAL HOBBIES.

The King, as everybody knows, has a weakness for walking-sticks, but a writer in the "Woman at Home" tells of another collection in his Majesty's possession which will have a unique interest in the future. This consists of relics gathered together from every war in which British soldiers have fought since the early days of Queen Victoria. The King has also a quaint assortment of the programmes of every opera, play, and concert which he has attended since he came to years of discretion. One would imagine this to be a bulky collection.

THE QUEEN'S BOOKS.

Queen Alexandra collects many things—lace, China, crystals, and tiny objects made in previous stones. But her greatest treasure is a collection of books, most of which came to her by inheritance. When Princess of Wales she received the Mitchell Bequest, that took the form of a choice collection books, valued at £10,000. And afterwards the late Sir William Fraser bequeathed to her Majesty a splendid collection of books, papers, and pictures which dealt with the subject of women's dress during the last century. The Queen has also a vast number of volumes of modern literature.

EXPLORING THE OCEAN'S DEPTHS.

A new deep-sea exploring expedition in the North Atlantic, cruising from the Canary Islands to the Faroes, is shortly to leave our shores, under the auspices of the Norwegian Ministry of Commerce, Navigation, and Industries, and of Sir John Murray, K.C.B., F.R.S., the well-known Scottish naturalist. The latter's connexion with the enterprise, besides its initiation, is, the "Graphic" says, that of paymaster-in-chief, since he has promised to defray the whole of the expenses, with the exception of the salaries of some few of his Norwegian coadjutors, which are otherwise provided. For the purposes of the expedition, the "Michael Sars," a specially equipped steamship, has been placed at disposal by the King of Norway. The vessel is due in British waters in a day or two, and, if present arrangements hold good, will leave Plymouth on April 6 on voyage of four months' duration.

THE REHABILITATION OF ESQUIRE.

What a pity it is, with such a craving for titles, the King does not do something to rescue the ancient and honourable title of esquire from the discredit into which it has fallen. So writes Mr. Stead in the "Review of Reviews." "If no one were allowed to be styled esquire or his wife madame unless he had rendered the community some unpaid service, much good would result. It is announced that there is at last to be an official Register of Baronets. Why not supplement it by an official list of esquires?"

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

TWO SERVICES.

SUBMARINE CRUISERS.

Towards the end of his last command afloat the First Sea Lord arranged several duels between battleships and submarines, which had then only just been introduced into our Navy. The submarines then in use were of the Holland type—short stumpy craft, much like an over-corpulent bream in appearance—and Sir Arthur Wilson used to catch them in a net. However, it would puzzle even his inventive mind to capture the newest class in this fashion, for they are as big an advance upon the Hollands as the Dreadnought is upon the Hero. A promenade deck runs right fore and aft, giving the boats somewhat the appearance of a destroyer submerged to the gunwale. Their radius of action, too, is very wide. It is understood that the submarines provided for in the new Estimates will be even more powerful craft than the best of those already built and building. Although we may be a long way off the time when all our warfleet will either fly in the air or swim under water, we seem to be within measurable distance of the submarine cruiser. That is, if all one hears about projected designs is correct.

AN ENTENTE FOOTBALL MATCH.

For the first time on record a team of British bluejackets has met a team of French soldiers on the football field. This event took place at Ajaccio, Corsica, the bluejackets being drawn from H. M. S. Duncan and the soldiers from a regiment of Chasseurs. Victoria rested with the tars, who won by ten goals to two. But, judging by their subsequent performances, not even the fleetest-footed sailor would have stood much chance against the Chasseurs in a cross-country run. Better the day, better the deed; the football match above-mentioned was played on a Sunday, and formed part of the diversions arranged by the local authorities for the officers and crew of Sir G.A. Callaghan's flagship on her first visit to the Corsican capital. The Duncan's trip proved a very pleasant one, there being an exchange of hospitality at each place she called. Whilst at Nice, the ship's company had an opportunity of seeing M. Rougier make flights in his aeroplane, an interesting sight in view of the fact that British sailors themselves will soon be navigating airships.

THE WIRELESS SERVICE.

By deciding to take ex-Post Office telegraph messengers into the naval wireless branch, the Admiralty have opened a good career to these youths. Conditions of entry are easy. The messengers are to go in by nomination and begin their naval experience with a three months' training on the Impregnable at Devonport. Should they be deemed unsuitable for wireless work the lads will be drafted into the Service as signal boys or bluejacket boys. This prospect may not attract them, but the signal boy or the bluejacket boy may aspire to a commission and probably would get promotion earlier than he would as a wireless operator. Wireless has made rapid strides, and is continually growing in importance. The experimental ship Furious, in which the latest devices are tried, has shown that she can send messages over very long distances, and the instruments perfected between her and the Horsea Island Station are now being introduced into commissioned ships. It will soon be a common thing for a ship at Malta to "call up" Whitehall. But, despite this, visual signalling has lost none of its importance for war work, wireless being only of limited use for this.

YEOMANRY AND THE SWORD.

In answer to a question by Mr. Lane Fox, Mr. Haldane has definitely stated that it is not proposed to add the sword to the equipment of the Yeomanry, even in the case of those who accept Imperial service conditions, the short period of the annual instruction being barely sufficient for training with horse and rifle. He further added that in the event of an offer to serve abroad being accepted, it is not intended that Yeomary should be sent there without a period of training on embodiment. We are well aware that this decision as regards the sword will not be popular with the cavalry of the Second Line, but although we recognise how much there is to be said from their point of view, we are of opinion that, taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, the decision of the Army Council is the right one.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FIELD DAY.

The field day at Aldershot when contingents from Eton, Harrow, Westminster, and other schools provided the infantry on both sides, showed that the junior division of the Officers Training Corps is doing well. The boys moved not only with all their natural dash—that was to be expected—but also with a considerable amount of military skill. It was especially noticeable how well the "boy" officers handled their men, and this is most encouraging when we think how dependent the War Office might be upon the public schools for a supply for a reserve of officers. The Officers Training Corps is undoubtedly doing good work. The good seed sown is springing up; one only wonders whether the fruits in years to come will show a good yield, or whether the apathy which permeates the nation will stifle the future ambition of these same youngsters, preventing them from taking any part in the protection of their native land.

NEW SERVICE RIFLE.

The Swiss infantry are now being rearmed with a rifle which is said to be a great improvement on its predecessor. Externally, the bent stock and pistol grip give it something of a sporting appearance. The sight is similar to that of the Lee-Enfield, but has a semi-circular notch and broad, flat-topped foresight. The rifle is not automatic, but has the ordinary straight-pull bolt action with a magazine holding twelve rounds. It is 51in. long, weighs 10lb., and is of 2·95in. calibre. It fires a pointed bullet similar to the German S bullet, but weighing 175 grains; 1,000 rounds of ammunition weigh 57 1-4lb. The muzzle velocity is no less than 2,707ft. per second, giving a very flat trajectory. The accuracy of the new weapon is remarkable, and it is stated that the comparative tests have proved it a far better weapon in all respects than the French and German service rifles.

TRAVELLING KITCHENS.

Experiments with travelling kitchens were carried out at the Austrian 1909 manœuvres on a large scale, and the results were so satisfactory that it is intended to commence their issue immediately. The travelling kitchen is a limbered vehicle drawn by two horses and is capable of cooking on the move, for a company of 200 men. Seventeen of these are to be issued to each infantry regiment of four battalions, and are to form part of the peace equipment, in order that the troops may become accustomed to their use. Mountain crops are to be issued a different pattern, without stove, but with a felt-covered boiler of six gallons capacity of keeping the food hot for several hours, and so completing its cooking. It is in contemplation to abolish the camp kettle, at present carried by the soldier, and to substitute a metal soup-plate.

FOOTBALL IN THE ARMY.

In two recent command orders Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien has tried to revive the true spirit of the game in football matches at Aldershot. He has tried to discredit gross partisanship, and to stop betting on matches. But we fear the root of the evil lies deeper than at first sight these two abuses seem to show. Betting is unquestionably a thing to be discouraged in every way, but a friendly bet does not spoil the game. Partisanship is only "esprit de corps" run wild, and has its good aspect as well as its bad one. These two abuses would soon die if they were not being continually fed by the action of some regiments, the responsibility for which too often lies with officers, who should know better. It is a notorious fact that in many corps the members of the regimental football team and the reserves receive special consideration, which really amounts to subordinating their military duties to football. They are often excused parades to train; they are excused guard duty, at any rate before a match; they are often specially fed at the expense of regimental funds. Is this sport? Does football remain a game under these circumstances? Does it not rather become a business, and is not all this against the spirit of the game. After all, football is only recreation and a pastime, and it should not matter twopence which team wins so long as the game is a good one, well and fairly played.

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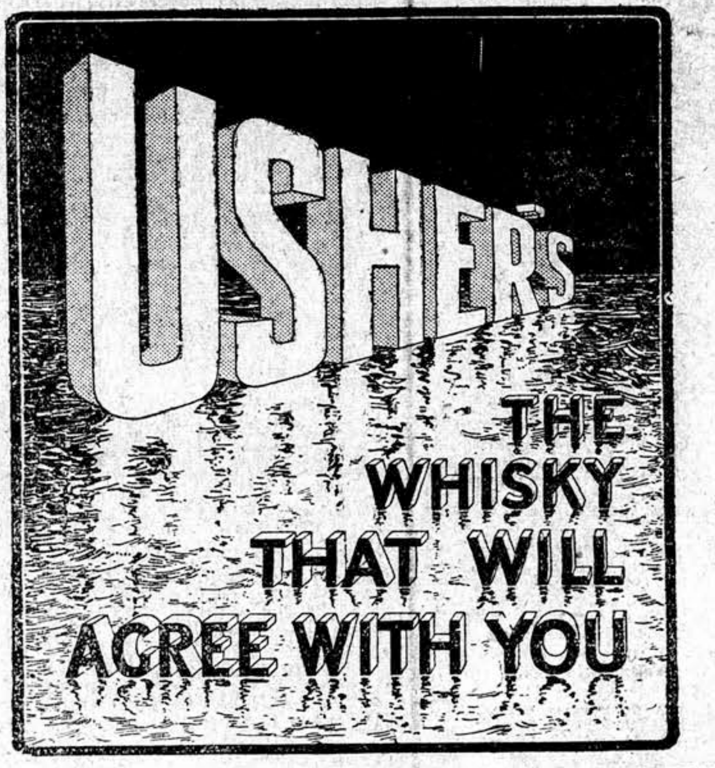

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE FASHIONABLE FIGURE.

A gracefully rounded figure, with long lines from the bust to the feet, at the shoulders, and back, curving slightly at the waist, writes a Paris correspondent, is the silhouette of the moment. The fashionable woman's shape changes. She is either stout or slim, according to the aesthetic taste of the day, according to the idea of beauty in the public mind. The frail Tanagras are more appreciated to-day than the robust Venus of Milo; and all our efforts tend to lengthent he lines and diminish the curves. It has come to women that men bear the burden of years more easily when the change in their figures is unobserved beneath the straight lines of their coats, and they have learnt the lesson that the semblance of youth is retained in the straight line. A typical, of the moment dress is a combination of many materials and tints. It fits closely, without unnecessary fullness, just sufficiently wide to give ease in walking the bodice, in fine black net covered with an embroidery of rose leaves in silver grey silks, veils an inner-bodice of gold lace over grey, caught into the waist by a golden band and blue velvet, buttons also embroidered in gold; the "modesty" and the edge of the sleeves are of golden lace. The skirt is of soft grey satin, covered with grey voile de soie gathered over a band of Nattier blue velvet, placed upon the foundation; a touch of black is introduced in the points of tulle; and the general effect is delightfully harmonious—a model from Laferriere.

THE NEWEST EMBROIDERIES.

The smartest tailor-mades, even when in dark hues for morning wear, are all ornamented with embroideries, wherever there is a corner to fit them in. On short coats these corners are a plenty; two at the bottom of the fronts, two on the revers; and then there are the collar and cuffs in addition. These embroideries are growing bolder and bolder; some of them are rather like sections of wall-paper intended for baronial halls or public-dinner-rooms. Very large conventional flowers and leaves are carried out in braid or chemille, and on lighter dresses few are seen without silver or gold introduced somewhere in the design.

VEILED TRIMMINGS.

A charming feature of dress just now is the way in which trimmings are veiled, so that the whole effect is unified and subdued, and yet retains all its richness. For instance, a rose-coloured milk blouse, trimmed with silver embroidery, will be veiled with a single thickness of mole-coloured chiffon, matching the mole-coloured velvet skirt. On the garments itself will be unveiled, but the upper part, bearing the trimming, will be softened with a thickness of chiffon. A very pretty green dress, in the shade of young willows, has a yoke and vest heavily embroidered in gold, inserted with creamy lace, and outlined squarely with lines of gold lace. A film of green chiffon over it all makes the whole thing dreamy and poetic. This charming idea is seen on a very large proportion of the gowns of to-day, particularly those for afternoon wear.

WARRANTED TEN YEARS.

We despatch direct from our Coventry factory to any one, on ten days' approval, our highest grade Mead Coventry Flyers at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Absolutely British-made throughout, and guaranteed longer than any other make.

LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9

Coaster Hubs, Variable Gears, Best Makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Rim Brakes and all latest improvements.

Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the World. We guarantee safe delivery.

ACTIVE AGENTS wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for free Art Catalogue and our Special Order on Sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT 323 LIVERPOOL.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

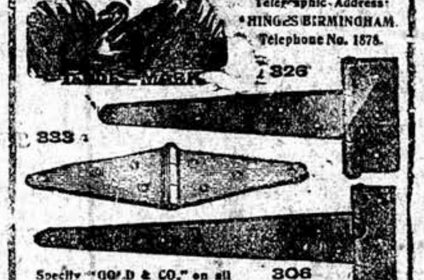
The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	2	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	4	18
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	12	9	26
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	3	1	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	7	5	34
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	9	8	15
G Mahim and Worli	10	8	17
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	1	10
Total	50	38	134
This day last year	70	67	149

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

April 13th 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	107	53	6
B	132	87	12
B	265	144	35
C	94	70	15
D	86	23	5
E	106	20	2
E	70	73	10
F	69	20	2
G	70	7	2
Total	999	497	89
Total killed to date rats	...	...	1,496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MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM." Telephone No. 1574.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

Advice about Home Baking.

If your baking is not always quite successful—if you find it takes too long—try the certain and quick method of home baking with

"PAISLEY FLOUR"

(Trade Mark)

—the sure raising powder.

The "Paisley Flour" way is—to eight parts of ordinary flour add one part of Paisley Flour.

Made by Brown & Polson.
Recipes with every tin.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL
C & B
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT.

TABLE DELICACIES.

In Special Tins with Extra Lid.

PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR, SALAD OIL.

Agents for Lea & Perrins' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

12-inch Rs. 2-8.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

GRAMOPHONE RECORDS FOR APRIL, 1910.

12-inch Rs. 3-12.

No.	Title	Artist
BANDS.		
0213	The Coon's Patrol	H. M. Coldstream Guards.
G.C.2-455	Trafalgar March	H. M. Coldstream Guards.
0212	Hunting Scene	The Black Diamonds.
0600	Bells of Dawn	The Metropolitan Orchestra.
0599	Phantom Brigade	The Metropolitan Orchestra.
0598	Gems from "Our Miss Gibbs"	Bohemian Orchestra.
CONCERT MUSIC.		
02213	The Ribbon, the Ring and the Rose	Mr. John Harrison (Tenor)
G.C.4-2045	I dreamt of you	Mr. John Harrison (Tenor)
G.C.4-2046	Hearts of Oak	Mr. Robert Radford (Bass)
03166	The Enchantress	Miss Edna Thornton (Contralto)
QUARTETTE.		
04051	When the building bloom	Miss Perceval Allen, Miss Alice Lakin, Messrs. John Harrison and Robert Radford.
HUMOROUS.		
02212	The Bounding Bounder	Mr. Harry Lauder.
INSTRUMENTAL. VIOLIN.		
07921	Ungarische Weisen	Mr. J. Szigeti.

THE SONG OF THE SEASON.

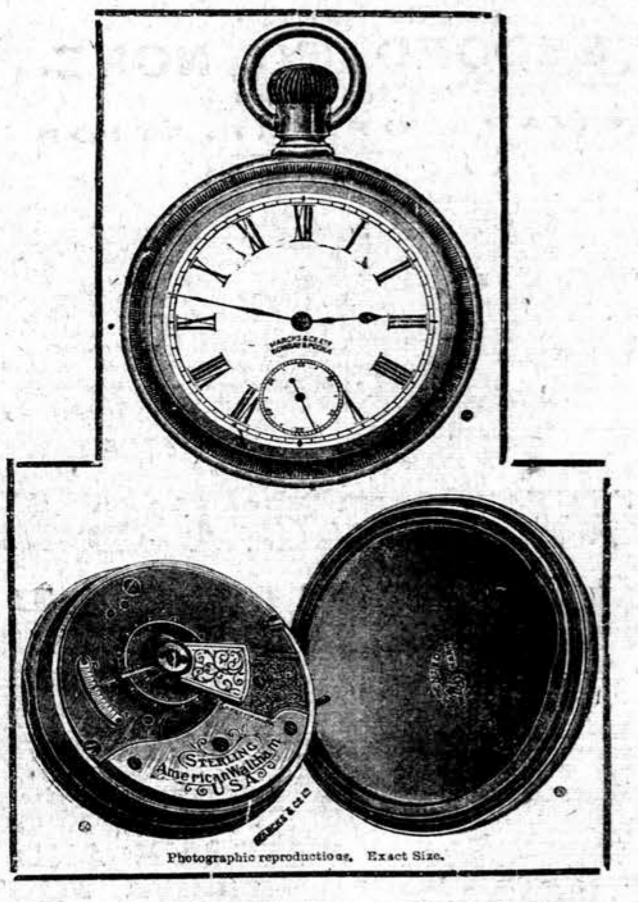
12 inch record Rs. 3-12.

02204 John Bull's Budget Song ... Mr Arthur Gilbert.

It is in this song in which Fragson has been making such a "hit" in his recent performances. As a political song it may be considered a quite superior example. The tune has done duty for the same purpose many times before; the case is forcibly put, the words are very clear and distinct, and the chorus well sung. While its full appreciation must depend somewhat upon the standpoint of the listener, it is undoubtedly in good taste and its humour should be appreciated by both parties. (Speed 80.)

The above records are now available from all accredited Gramophone Agents, but should customers find any difficulty in getting their requirements satisfied by their local agent, they are requested to communicate with

THE GRAMOPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED, POST BOX No. 118, BOMBAY.


THE WALTHAM AMERICAN RAILWAY LEVER WATCH.

PRICE: Rs. 22-8

With written guarantee for 3 years.

THE WALTHAM MOVEMENT

needs no introduction for its excellence of finish and reliability. Every part is interchangeable and specially constructed to stand rough and heavy usage. The plan of movement is a full plate lever with visible compensated climatic balance.

THE IMPERMEABLE CASE

is a very valuable feature which in India cannot be over-estimated. It is absolutely dust and damp-proof. To open watch it is necessary to unscrew the bezel and lift the movement out of the remainder of case which is in one piece to which movement is hinged. Double crystal glass, pure Nickel case.

FOR KNOCK-ABOUT PURPOSES

it is unequalled. For Shikar, Camp life, Travelling, etc., etc., in fact we cannot too strongly recommend this watch to anyone who wants a really inexpensive timekeeper on which full reliance may be placed. It has

WON ITS WAY WITH RAILWAYS

on sheer timekeeping merit combined with the special feature of the case for protecting movement. In the first place a sample watch is asked for, then a dozen, but invariably with the ultimate result that it is purchased for the Guards and Timekeepers throughout the system. We sell this watch in hundreds and give you the price benefit which we consequently secure from the Manufacturers.

Photographic reproductions. Exact Size.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd, BOMBAY & POONA.

J. C. VICKERY, Their Majesties' Jeweller, Silversmith, Dressing Case & Leather Goods Manufacturer
179-181-183, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

GREAT NOVELTY.
EXPANDING FINGER RING WATCHES.

VICKERY'S Finger Ring Watches can be worn outside the glove, or in the ordinary way.

Gold, Enamel and Diamonds	£21 0 0
Ditto, Brilliants	32 10 0
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The Largest Stock of Novelties in Europe.

Illustrations and prices for any requirement sent by return mail in JEWELLERY, GOLD and SILVER NOVELTIES, LEATHER GOODS of every kind, FITTED DRESSING CASES and BAGS, SILVER and ELECTRO PLATE, WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT CASH WITH ORDER.

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VICKERY'S Cabochon AMETHYST, BLUE CHALCEDONY, Chrysoprase or Green Jade and 18-ct. Gold Rings, Only £2 15 0.

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Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE, in 1/- Tins (English Price). Sold everywhere. For Free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

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SPLENDID OFFER

THE "REX."

ONLY FOR A SHORT TIME

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IN

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The most popular Keyless Lever Watches in India.

Guaranteed for 3 years and made in four sizes.

The Special Railway Guard Watch

22" Size Keyless lever.	Rs.
In Nickel Silver Case, Screw Joint case dust and Waterproof	15

The Railway Guard Watch.

19" Size Keyless lever.	Rs.
In Nickel Silver case, Open face	9
,, Black oxidised steel ,, ,, ...	10
,, Sterling Silver ,, ,, ,, ...	16
,, ,, ,, ,, Hunter	18
,, ,, ,, ,, Half Hunter	20

Medium Size.

In Nickel Silver case, Open face	10
,, Black oxidised steel ,, ,, ...	11
,, Sterling Silver ,, ,, ,, ...	16
,, ,, ,, ,, Hunting	18
,, ,, ,, ,, Half Hunting	20

Small Size.

In Nickel Silver case, Open face	11
,, Black oxidised steel ,, ,, ...	12
,, Sterling Silver ,, ,, ,, ...	16
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Hunting ...	19
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Half Hunting...	20

Don't miss a chance, never before offered, but call and see for yourself, the latest arrival.

A Limited number only will be sold at the above prices as an Advertisement to prove the quality of **THE "REX."**

THE RELIANCE WATCH Co.,
HORNBY ROAD. **BOMBAY.**

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Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.

It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it is intended.

Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

CARLTON WHISKY

RICHD MATHEWS & COLD. TRADE MARK

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ld.,
LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATION

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Soap for India.

Good for **PRICKLY HEAT**
Wards off **INSECT BITES,**
and there is nothing more refreshing than a bath with

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

6d. per Tablet.

To be obtained from:
KATRAK & Co.,
KATRAK'S BUILDINGS, KARACHI.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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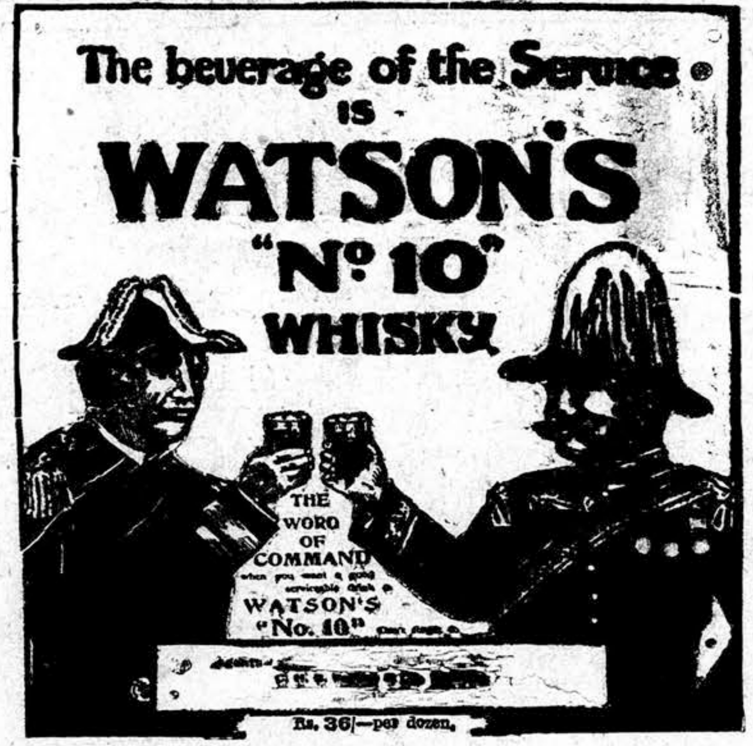
Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, [illegible] and POONA.



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THE WORD OF COMMAND when you want a good serviceable drink WATSON'S "No. 10"

Rs. 36/—per dozen.

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COOLING, REFRESHING, SOOTHING

To the FACE and ARMS in hot weather; prevents Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Redness, Roughness; heals insect bites, irritation, etc., and produces SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN. Warranted Harmless: its genuineness ensured by the official stamp. Bottles, 2s. 3d. & 4s. 6d., of Stores, Chemists and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all

REGISTERED. **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For **forty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure** for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is [illegible] and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

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Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

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MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

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Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in **DIARRHOEA** and is the only Specific in **CHOLERA** and **DYSENTERY.**

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—
FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

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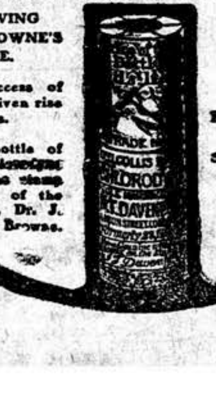
Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.



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WITH EACH
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BEST VALUE IN INDIA.

Rs. 10.

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FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
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This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years.

Nickel Silver case.

Rs. 10.

Illustrations of dial and movement are shewn exact size. Supplied in Box with spare glass and spring and guaranteed for 12 months.

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Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary: the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suidical thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. [illegible] Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for [illegible] in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness [illegible] the loins. Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 1s.1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, [illegible] Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

INVALUABLE

For the COMPLEXION — In HOT CLIMATES

BEETHAM'S LAIT **Larola** Regd

Is Unequalled for THE SKIN & COMPLEXION

It removes all SUNBURN, TAN, HEAT, and IRRITATION.

Keeps the SKIN SMOOTH and WHITE.

Prevents the attack of Mosquitoes.

It removes all REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, and CHAPS.

Keeps the SKIN SOFT as VELVET.

Cool and Refreshing at all seasons of the year.

M. BEETHAM & SON. CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND.

NATURAL

ENO'S

HEALTH-GIVING

FRUIT

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INVIGORATING

Dr. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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